

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 740.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1880.

PRICE (STAMPED) 6D.

EVENING CLASSES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

The Classes in Arithmetic, Chemistry, Drawing, Grammar and English Composition, Natural History, Geology, Physics, French, and German—also a Ladies' French and German Class—will re-commence on MONDAY, the 9th of January. For further information and tickets, apply to Mr. Cousins, at the Institution.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS for the First Half of 1880.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.
SUN 1 } Manchester	W 1 } Kendal.	Th 1 } Carlisle.
M 2 } Rochdale.	Th 2 } Westmoreland.	F 2 } Preston.
T 3 } Rochdale.	F 3 } Lancashire.	SUN 3 } Lancashire.
W 4 } Rochdale.	SUN 4 } Lancashire.	M 4 } Lancashire.
Th 5 } Rochdale.	M 5 } Lancashire.	T 5 } Lancashire.
F 6 } Rochdale.	T 6 } Lancashire.	W 6 } Lancashire.
SUN 7 } Huddersfield.	W 7 } Dumfries, Scotland.	Th 7 } Padiham, Lancashire.
M 8 } Huddersfield.	Th 8 } Dumfries, Scotland.	F 8 } Lancashire.
T 9 } Huddersfield.	F 9 } Dumfries, Scotland.	SUN 9 } Lancashire.
W 10 } Huddersfield.	SUN 10 } Dumfries, Scotland.	M 10 } Lancashire.
Th 11 } Huddersfield.	M 11 } Dumfries, Scotland.	T 11 } Lancashire.
F 12 } Huddersfield.	T 12 } Dumfries, Scotland.	W 12 } Lancashire.
SUN 13 } Huddersfield.	W 13 } Dumfries, Scotland.	Th 13 } Lancashire.
M 14 } Huddersfield.	Th 14 } Dumfries, Scotland.	F 14 } Lancashire.
T 15 } Huddersfield.	F 15 } Dumfries, Scotland.	SUN 15 } Lancashire.
W 16 } Huddersfield.	SUN 16 } Dumfries, Scotland.	M 16 } Lancashire.
Th 17 } Huddersfield.	M 17 } Dumfries, Scotland.	T 17 } Lancashire.
F 18 } Huddersfield.	T 18 } Dumfries, Scotland.	W 18 } Lancashire.
SUN 19 } Huddersfield.	W 19 } Dumfries, Scotland.	Th 19 } Lancashire.
M 20 } Huddersfield.	Th 20 } Dumfries, Scotland.	F 20 } Lancashire.
T 21 } Huddersfield.	F 21 } Dumfries, Scotland.	SUN 21 } Lancashire.
W 22 } Huddersfield.	SUN 22 } Dumfries, Scotland.	M 22 } Lancashire.
Th 23 } Huddersfield.	M 23 } Dumfries, Scotland.	T 23 } Lancashire.
F 24 } Huddersfield.	T 24 } Dumfries, Scotland.	W 24 } Lancashire.
SUN 25 } Huddersfield.	W 25 } Dumfries, Scotland.	Th 25 } Lancashire.
M 26 } Huddersfield.	Th 26 } Dumfries, Scotland.	F 26 } Lancashire.
T 27 } Huddersfield.	F 27 } Dumfries, Scotland.	SUN 27 } Lancashire.
W 28 } Huddersfield.	SUN 28 } Dumfries, Scotland.	M 28 } Lancashire.
Th 29 } Huddersfield.	M 29 } Dumfries, Scotland.	T 29 } Lancashire.
F 30 } Huddersfield.	T 30 } Dumfries, Scotland.	W 30 } Lancashire.
SUN 31 } Huddersfield.	W 31 } Dumfries, Scotland.	Th 31 } Lancashire.

APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
SUN 1 } Derby.	W 1 } Chesterfield.	F 1 } Huddersfield.
M 2 } Derby.	Th 2 } Chesterfield.	SUN 2 } Sheffield.
T 3 } Derby.	F 3 } Chesterfield.	M 3 } Sheffield.
W 4 } Derby.	SUN 4 } Chesterfield.	T 4 } Sheffield.
Th 5 } Ripley, nr Alfreton.	M 5 } Nottingham.	W 5 } Nottingham.
F 6 } Ripley, nr Alfreton.	T 6 } Nottingham.	Th 6 } Nottingham.
SUN 7 } Melbourne, Derbyshire.	W 7 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	F 7 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
M 8 } Melbourne, Derbyshire.	Th 8 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	SUN 8 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
T 9 } Melbourne, Derbyshire.	F 9 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	M 9 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
W 10 } Melbourne, Derbyshire.	SUN 10 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	T 10 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
Th 11 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	M 11 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	W 11 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
F 12 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	T 12 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	Th 12 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
SUN 13 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	F 13 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	F 13 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
M 14 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	SUN 14 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	M 14 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
T 15 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	M 15 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	T 15 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
W 16 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	T 16 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	W 16 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
Th 17 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	F 17 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	Th 17 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
F 18 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	SUN 18 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	F 18 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
SUN 19 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	M 19 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	SUN 19 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
M 20 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	T 20 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	M 20 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
T 21 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	F 21 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	T 21 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
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F 24 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	T 24 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	F 24 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
SUN 25 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	F 25 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	SUN 25 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
M 26 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	SUN 26 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	M 26 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
T 27 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	M 27 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	T 27 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
W 28 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	T 28 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	W 28 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
Th 29 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	F 29 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	Th 29 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
F 30 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	SUN 30 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	F 30 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.
SUN 31 } Grantham, Lincolnshire.	M 31 } Loughborough, Leicestershire.	SUN 31 } Gringley, nr Bawtry.

N.B.—Letters to be addressed "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed—for which, see above.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE SECOND 5,000.	£ s. d.
Previously acknowledged	2,803 12 9
Collected by the Rev. W. Guest, in West Riding	115 0 8
Milligan, Mr. Robert	100 0 0
Topp, Mr. Robert (conditionally)	100 0 0
Welch, Mr. J. R.	100 0 0
Carter, Mr. James	10 0 0
Good, Rev. A.	10 0 0
Ormerod, Mr. T. T.	10 0 0
Peckival, Mrs.	10 0 0
Windcast, Miss	10 0 0
Thompson, Mr. Thomas	5 0 0
Beilly, Mr. Thomas	5 0 0
Burder, Rev. Dr.	5 0 0
Guest, Rev. William	5 0 0
Harrison, Rev. J. C.	5 0 0
Jack, Rev. Archibald	5 0 0
Jackson and Walford, Messrs.	5 0 0
Verrall, Rev. George	5 0 0
Woodman, Rev. W. B. (additional)	5 0 0
Cowan, Mrs.	2 0 0
Fox, Mrs.	2 0 0
Mason, Rev. Joseph	1 1 0
Leonard, Miss	1 0 0
Patience, Mrs.	1 0 0
Camplin, Mr.	0 5 0
Additional contributions may be sent to the Rev. G. Smith, Congregational Library.	

VOLUNTARY and RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The COMMITTEE of the VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION earnestly appeal to the friends of Free Religious Education on behalf of that Society.

The object of the Association is to render Assistance in Establishing and Sustaining Day-Schools, conducted on the Voluntary Principle, in which an unsectarian and religious education is imparted to the children.

The following extracts from the Correspondence of the Committee will show the character of the cases assisted, and the need there is for help being given:—

"The last grant made to the school preserved it from being closed, and encouraged the people to support it as they had never done before."

"The grant is sufficiently large to relieve me of all fears for the school, and not so large as to render unnecessary the most strenuous efforts of our friends here."

"The school here has been established five years, and during that period has been supported entirely by the children's sponges and subscriptions of friends. These have hitherto been found adequate, though most strenuous efforts have been necessary. We find, however, that this year there will be a considerable deficit. This is a consequence of the paupering, and, I fear, insome cases, unscrupulous efforts, of the friends of the national school, which is supported largely by Government grants. Every means have been tried to ruin our school—bribes, threats, Church influence, landlord influence, &c. We are doing our utmost, and now confidently appeal to you to help us. We hope that you will not allow us to be crushed without an effort to save us."

The following sum have already been received as annual subscriptions.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
G. W. Alexander, Esq. 100 0 0	W. Edwards, Esq. 21 0 0
S. Morley, Esq. 100 0 0	J. Barrett, Esq. 5 0 0
J. Sturge, Esq. 50 0 0	R. S. Ashton, Esq. 50 0 0
C. Sturge, Esq. 10 0 0	R. Peck, Esq. 5 0 0
H. E. Ellington, Esq. 10 0 0	Rev. Joseph Fox, 10 0 0
C. E. Mudie, Esq. 53 10 0	H. Kelsall, Esq. 5 0 0
	T. Buxton, Esq. 30 0 0

Subscriptions and Donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, Esq., 50, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Rev. H. Richard, and Jas. Barrett, Esq., the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Society, 1, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

IRELAND and the REVIVAL WORK.

The COMMITTEE of the IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY engaged SIX MINISTERS to help, principally, in the sphere where the Revival work rendered such assistance necessary in Ireland. Others went through their influence and arrangement, though not supported by their funds. It is manifest, however, such an increase of men, whose heart is in the service, will be required for permanent labour in opening stations where the harvest truly is plentiful and the husbandmen are few. But regular contributions to a much larger extent are required to sustain the Society in these operations, and to strengthen its Missions. The Committee anticipate demands on their resources far beyond their regular income, and they entreat the liberality of all who would rejoice in the evangelisation of Ireland. The following sums have been paid or promised:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Titus Salt, Esq. 25 0 0	P. Carstairs, Esq. 5 0 0
John Morley, Esq. 25 0 0	T. Jacob, Esq. 5 0 0
Charles Jupp, Esq. 20 0 0	S. Portlock, Esq. 5 0 0
Henry Reed, Esq. 20 0 0	Jas. Townley, Esq. 5 0 0
Hugh Watt, Esq. 20 0 0	A. Friend, by the Rev. H. Reynolds 5 0 0
William Fenn, Esq. 10 10 0	W. Crossfield, Esq. 5 0 0
T. Church, Esq. 10 10 0	J. Schofield, Esq. 5 0 0
Chas. Watson, Esq. 10 0 0	J. Hall, Esq. 5 0 0
Jas. Kershaw, Esq. 10 0 0	Mrs. Goodall 5 0 0
M. P. 10 0 0	Miss Boyes 5 0 0
Joshua Wilson, Esq. 10 0 0	G. Hadfield, Esq. 5 0 0
James Brand, Esq. 10 0 0	M. P. 5 0 0
Wm. Armitage, Esq. 10 0 0	The Misses Flint 5 0 0
John Finch, Esq. 10 0 0	C. E. Bracebridge, Esq. 5 0 0
James Spicer, Esq. 10 0 0	H. Bidgood, Esq. 5 0 0
Thos. M. Coombs, Esq. 10 0 0	J. Woutner, Esq. 5 0 0
Henry Lee, Esq. 10 0 0	J. J. Hubbard, Esq. 5 0 0
Benj. Scott, Esq. 10 0 0	per Rev. H. J. Gamble 5 0 0
A. Friend, by J. Barrett, Esq. 10 0 0	E. Copland, Esq. 5 0 0
Mrs. Trowsdale 10 0 0	W. D. Willis, Esq. 5 0 0
Rev. W. P. Lyon and Friends 10 0 0	Friends at Clifton, per Rev. Saml. Luke 5 0 0
S. Morley, Esq. 10 0 0	C. E. Mudie, Esq. 3 3 0
E. Smith, Esq. 10 0 0	J. Barrett, Esq. 2 10 0
Joseph East, Esq. 10 0 0	Miss J. Prior 2 2 0
H. Spicer, Esq. 10 0 0	T. E. Flint, Esq. 2 2 0
Joshua Field, Esq. 10 0 0	Miss Nelson 2 0 0
W. D. Alexander, Esq. 10 0 0	Rev. B. Polwhele 2 0 0
W. C. Allen, Esq. 5 10 0	Mrs. J. Anwyll 2 0 0
John Snow, Esq. 5 5 0	Mrs. Chanie 1 1 0
The Rev. E. T. Prust 5 5 0	The Rev. W. A. Harndall 1 1 0
The Rev. H. Townley 5 0 0	Dr. Cooke 1 0 0
Arthur Mowley, Esq. 5 0 0	J. B. May, Esq. 1 0 0
Mrs. W. Fletcher 5 0 0	Extra Collection in Elgin-place Chapel 23 0 0

Other smaller sums have been received, and some promises have been made conditionally—viz., provided Five Hundred Pounds be contributed for this object.

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Treasurer.

JAMES W. MASSIE, Secretary.

N.B.—It is respectfully requested that all remittances distinct for the Irish Evangelical Society should be made to the Secretary, Rev. James William Massie, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London; and all Post-office Orders also made payable to the Secretary, at the General Post-office only.

PROPERTY PURCHASED at the MART.

—Property Let or Sold.—Rents collected.—Fire and Life Assurances effected.—Partnerships negotiated.

* First-class references if required.

Apply to Mr. Cooke Baines, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the BOARD will be held for PRAYER, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, on Monday Morning, the 9th inst., at Eleven o'clock.

This Meeting, held in accordance with the special invitation from London, to devote the second week in January, to special prayer for the Spirit of God to be poured out on our land, will be open to all Evangelical Ministers.

JOHN STOUTON, Chairman.
ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.
I. VALL HUNTER, Esq., Treasurer.
Congregational Library, 1, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY.

A SITUATION as GOVERNESS to ONE of TWO YOUNG CHILDREN. She is devoted to instruction, a patient teacher, and obedient to her superiors. A comfortable home, with very moderate salary, would be acceptable.

A LADY, who has had great experience in teaching, desires a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a young family. She is competent to teach English, French, Italian, and the rudiments of Music. She would not object to make herself generally useful. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, G. W., care of Mr. Gay, 1, Chester-place, Old Kent-road, London.

GOVERNESS—WANTED, immediately, in

a pleasant family, a LADY of religious principles and experience in teaching the French, Italian, and German languages, and the rudiments of Music. She would not object to make herself generally useful. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, P. Q., Post-office, Maidstone, Kent.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL REQUIRED in a

LADIES' SCHOOL. Christian principles and lady-like habits indispensable.

Address, A. B., Mrs. Fletcher, The Walk, Norwich.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY in her

Twentieth Year, a SITUATION in a respectable School as TEACHER in the Junior Classes. She would not object to a Preparatory Boys' School.

Address, A. B., Orchard-place, Bredgar, Sittingbourne, Kent.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The

WIFE of a Professional Man, residing in a country town, wishes to MEET with a YOUNG LADY, to be EDUCATED with her own daughters, under the care of an efficient Governess.

Apply, by letter, to F. J., at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons', Birchlin-lane, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED TWO YOUTHS and TWO YOUNG LADIES as APPRENTICES to the DRAPERY and GENERAL OUTFITTING, by Mr. Thomas White, Aldershot.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged 21,

a farmer's son, of good education, a SITUATION as CLERK. An in-door situation in the country preferred.

Address, T. W., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 20, wishes to MEET

with EMPLOYMENT, either in a MANUFACTURING BUSINESS or WAREHOUSE, where activity, industry, and honesty is essential. He is a member of a Christian Church.

Address, S. S., Mrs. Heald's, Stationer, Landsdown-place, Fulham-road.

WANTED, a GOOD COOK at a FAMILY

HOTEL, where there is no Tavern Business. A conscientious Person would find it a settled home. Time allowed for attendance on Divine Worship. Salary 20l.

Address, X. Y. Z., Post-office, Bishop's-road, Bayswater.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG LADY, a little

advanced in Music, can be received in a SELECT SCHOOL, on some hat lower terms, if willing to give a portion of her time to the superintendence of junior pupils when practising.

Apply to the Misses Smith, Upper Plaistow, London.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOL-

LOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English. Few private Schools, of long standing, have better sustained their reputation for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of youth. Hundreds have been educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent commercial and professional men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here. Public testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others, to the healthy position and domestic comfort of Palmer House. Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department. Popular lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibuses, from different parts of London, pass the door every few minutes. The house is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

The School will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, the 17th of January.



HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

Mrs. HEWETT will be happy to receive her Pupils, after the Vacation, on FRIDAY, January 20th, 1860.
A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

J. C. GANE, PRINCIPAL.
Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter, inclusive.
Prospectuses on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SINGAPORE HOUSE, WAREFIELD.

Principal: Rev. JAMES BOWEN, M.D., M.B.I.A.
This School will RE-OPEN on the 13th of January, 1860.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON will be able to RECEIVE a FEW ADDITIONAL YOUNG GENTLEMEN after the present Vacation.
The Pupils in this Establishment receive from himself and properly qualified masters a first-rate Education in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and English. Great attention is also given to their moral training and domestic comfort.
The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, Jan. 24th.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MIALl receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for Board and Education. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.
References—Rev. G. Legg, LL.D., Leicester; John Karshaw, Esq., Gloucester, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.
Terms and full particulars on application.
The ensuing quarter will commence on 28th January.
An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

STONYGATE SCHOOL, LEICESTER.

Mr. FRANKLIN has removed his School to his new house, about a mile on the south side of Leicester. The new premises are very handsome and convenient, and the health and enjoyment of the pupils have been thoroughly provided for. The education is of a very liberal kind, while common things are taught well. Amongst numerous references, Rev. T. R. Barker, Spring-hill College, Birmingham; J. Mellor, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; and S. Leonard, Esq., Clifton, Bristol, may be mentioned as being well acquainted with the merits of the School.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the title of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near COVENTRY.

Established in 1848, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age.
The Academic Course is adapted to a first-class mercantile education, to the Oxford and Cambridge examinations—which several of the pupils have passed—and to matriculation at the London and other Universities. Highly suitable premises—due provision for physical training—homely social intercourse—liberal domestic economy—accomplished Tutors and Professors—the best methods of instruction and examination—vigilant moral supervision—and Christian Government, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and character-forming education.
Full papers may be had of the Director, Thomas Wyles.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THANE, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.
The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin and French Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's Pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.
Terms: Twenty Guineas per Annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

PENNY STRATFORD CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Principal—The Rev. C. H. HOSKEN, assisted by his Sons.
The course of Studies includes every department of an accomplished Education. Pupils are treated with parental kindness. Difficulties are explained until each Pupil thoroughly understands his studies. Self-reliance is cultivated, and emulation excited by suitable examinations and rewards.
In an experience extending over more than twenty years Mr. Hosken has educated the sons of ministers, lawyers, doctors, accountants, tradesmen, farmers, and others, from many of whom (unsolicited) he has received the highest testimonials.
Terms: Under Twelve years, Twenty-two Guineas; under Fourteen, Twenty-four Guineas per annum. A few Daily Pupils received.
From the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON:—"Mr. Hosken is an educator to whom youthful minds may be safely entrusted."

SYDENHAM. — PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.
This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are enrolled in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different Languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.
References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

HOME EDUCATION.—The WIFE of an INDEPENDENT MINISTER, in a small and healthy town in a midland county, wishes to receive into her family TWO LITTLE CHILDREN, to be EDUCATED with her little boy and girl, under the care of an efficient Governess. References given. Terms moderate.
Address, Y.E., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, London.

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.—The MISSES GEARD will require an experienced ENGLISH TEACHER after the Christmas recess. A knowledge of Drawing indispensable. An ARTICLED PUPIL can be received on moderate terms.

2, LYNDBURST-PLACE, PECKHAM.

THE MISSES GALE take this opportunity to inform their Friends and the Public, that their YOUNG LADIES will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, January 23rd, 1860.

ST. JOHN'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, 45, BELSIZE-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.
The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on January 17th. Terms, Forty and Fifty Guineas. Prospectuses on application.
T. GROSVENOR, L.C.P., Principal.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN continues to RECEIVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, to prepare for the University Examinations and for business.
School will re-open on TUESDAY, January 31st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LENHAM, KENT, is situated in a healthy and pleasant locality, where a sound English and Commercial Education is imparted. Vigilant attention is paid to the formation of moral and religious habits, and the comforts of a home are fully realised.
For prospectus and terms, apply to the Principal, Mr. J. SMURTHWAITE.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Head-Master—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.
Secretary—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD.
The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, Jan. 26th.
WANTED, an efficient ENGLISH MASTER. He must be a Nonconformist, and of unblemished moral character.
Apply to the Head-Master.

CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. LONG prepares thoroughly for Matriculation, for all Examinations, and for Professional and Mercantile Engagements.
Aided by efficient Masters, he devotes an unremitting attention and long experience to the Training alike of the Mental Powers and Moral Qualities of every Pupil.
The accommodations, healthy and delightful situation, parental oversight, and systematic encouragement of youthful effort, ensure satisfaction. The terms are inclusive, and according to age.
References of high character will be given.

CLIFTON HOUSE, EALING, W.

Miss FODEN continues to receive YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and INSTRUCTION. Her system includes all that is essential to a liberal and useful English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, Calligraphy, &c. A Parisian Protestant resides in the house, and Professors of eminence attend. The chief aim is to cultivate the natural talents, awaken the intellectual powers, and form the Christian character; while every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of the Pupils.
References kindly permitted to Ministers and Parents of the Boarders.
Terms moderate, and Prospectuses on application.
A VACANCY occurs for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—T. HEWITT KEY, A.M.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1860, for NEW PUPILS. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, at a quarter-past nine o'clock. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past nine to three-quarters past three.
The Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing. Fee for the term, 6s.
The subjects taught are, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy; Social Science, Drawing, and, for extra fees, Gymnastics and Fencing.
Prospectus and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
Dec. 29th, 1860.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLN and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their Friends that the DUTIES of their ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 30th. Music and German are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French Language. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.
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References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; &c., &c.; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

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Letters stating age, qualifications, salary expected, &c., to be addressed as above.
No smoker need apply."

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1860.
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References kindly permitted to the Revs. J. Alexander, Norwich; J. H. Browne, High Wycombe; Henry More, Brecon, South Wales; Thomas Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, near Stamford; and other Friends.
The Vacation will terminate January 23.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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TO OUR READERS.

DEAR FRIENDS,

This day we commence the *twentieth* volume of the *Nonconformist*. How can we do so more appropriately than by wishing you all "A happy New Year?"

Having done this, we are at a loss what more to do. We have so repeatedly reviewed the past, that we begin to shrink from the appearance of indulging our self-esteem—and the proper time, perhaps, for laying out new plans for the future will be next year, when, God willing, we shall have reached our majority.

We thank you for your steady support—we confidently look to you to prevent, as far as your activity and influence can do so, any weakening of our position. Your numbers and your zeal, be it remembered, constitute our strength—the basis of our usefulness. Without you, we are powerless. We will not enlarge—but, be assured, there is meaning in what we say.

On our part, we have been doing, and shall continue to do, the best we can. The cause we represent is worth it—and, therefore, we are content to labour, and see others enter into our labour. Yet, perhaps, the time has not yet come for us to say, "They must increase, but we must decrease." But whenever it is at hand, we hope to be able to say it with cheerfulness.

For the present, our hands are full and our heart is stout. Brave work is before us, and we are ready for it. For the object we have at heart, and with the help of such friends as we have ever found you to be, it is a sufficient privilege and honour to put forth all our strength—and, certainly, looking back upon our twenty years' experience, we have no need to complain of results.

With affection, gratitude, and trust,

Dear Friends, we are ever yours,

THE EDITOR.

Title Deeds of the Church.

VI.

THE WHAT, AND THE HOW, OF TITHING.

We turn now to a totally different branch of the argument. We have done for the present, with Anglo-Saxon and Norman laws, and musty chartularies drawn from the archives of old monastic houses. We propose, by way of change, to "take our walks abroad," and look over the rather ample catalogue of "things titheable," and of the customary and legal modes of "setting them out" for the use of the recipient. Possibly, we may pick up in this field several incidental

confirmations of our main position, that tithe property could not have originated in the private liberality of manorial lords, but has its roots exclusively in public law—confirmations, however, which are only the stronger for being incidental. We will run over the list as cursorily as possible, noting by the way, the principles of law laid down in various instances, so far at least as they serve to establish our position, and reserving to the close any general observations which the survey may have suggested to us.

We begin the investigation with *predial* tithes—so called because tithes of things *springing out of the earth*. These were divided into *great* and *small*. With a view to distinctness, and that the reader's memory, in dealing with such a multiplicity of details, may be assisted by the eye, we shall separate the information we think well to lay before him, into detached portions corresponding with the ordinary divisions of the law books.

PREDIAL TITHES. GREAT.

1. These comprised, in the first place, *corn and grain*, under which denomination we are to include wheat, rye, barley, oats, all sorts of pulse, such as pease and beans, and tares or vetches. We shall not trouble the reader with endless particulars in which the legal courts have from time to time decided what were the rights of the farmer, and what the rights of the tithe-owner, in regard to the time at which, and the manner in which, tithes of these several crops were to be paid. But we note a general principle of law applicable to the whole of this class of "things titheable"—namely, that severance of the crop from the ground gave the tithe-owner his first right in his portion of the produce, and imposed upon the farmer his first duty in regard to it—no claim for tithe arising until the crop was severed, and no liberty to remove the crop being enjoyed until the tenth part of it could be conveniently separated and distinguished in such manner as to be fairly compared with the nine parts. That it devolved upon the farmer, in all cases, to furnish the labour necessary to gather in the whole ten parts of the harvest, and to separate the parson's tenth part from his own nine, we may point out as the first indication that *law*, and not individual good-will, had constituted tithes a property.

2. The next article we have to mention under this head is *hay*—comprehending all the grasses, herbs, and vegetable products, when they were mown and dried for food for cattle. Three questions have arisen in regard to this kind of produce, the legal settlement of which illustrates our point. In the first place, the common law, as interpreted by the latest decisions, required the farmer not merely to cut down the grass for the tithe-owner, but to carry it through its first process of "tedding," before he made it into cocks for the purpose of tithe-viewing—a departure from the *general rule of law*, that the occupier is not obliged to do any act towards bettering the condition of the tithe for the benefit of the tithe-owner. In the second place, another *general rule* is departed from in respect of these crops—for whereas, the principle is laid down that "of all things that are renewed in the year tithes are due at once, and but once," in the case of hay the after-math or second crop was titheable. In the third place, grasses cut green and used in that state, as food for cattle, have been decided to be an agistment tithe (which we shall presently explain) on the ground of another *principle of law* governing tithe practice—namely, that the tithe-owner cannot control the farmer in his mode of husbandry, provided he act *bona fide* and without fraud.

3. We come next to the tithing of *wood*. This is a comparatively modern subject of tithe law. It was never reckoned among titheable things by the Anglo-Saxons. As a portion of tithe property, it had its origin in ecclesiastical law about A.D. 1305—was strenuously resisted by the laity from the first—and was finally settled by the statute 45 Edward III. c. 3, by a compromise

to the effect that tithes should be payable of all wood except timber trees of the growth of twenty years and upwards, which is interpreted to include "their lops and tops"—and stems from their stumps after having been cut down. The *principle of law* on which the whole question of tithe in wood turned, was that timber trees are a parcel of the inheritance—nay, an inheritance in themselves—and are therefore exempted under the general rule that tithes are not to be paid of the inheritance, but only of the fruits of the inheritance: a principle illustrated by the case of copper, lead, and coal mines, and other things which are of the *substance* of the earth. We need not, however, dwell upon this item of titheable produce. No one will pretend that it ever was included in the category of tithes, but by a pure process of comparatively modern law.

PREDIAL TITHES. SMALL.

1. *Agistment*, to which we give precedence in the rank of "small" tithes, was the tithe of grass or herbage eaten by cattle at pasture. It was payable by common right for the depasturing of barren and unprofitable cattle only, not of profitable animals, such as milch cows and sheep which, in another shape, benefited the tithe-owner, who could claim his tenth on calves, milk, lambs, and wool. For the same reason, this kind of tithe was not due on horses and oxen used in the husbandry of the farm, because the parson drew a profit from their labour in maturing tithe produce—nor on young cattle reared for the plough or pail—nor on pleasure horses which yielded no gains to the farmer—nor on animals *fera natura*, naturally wild, such as deer and rabbits—nor on cattle which had trespassed or strayed upon the farm. All these exemptions, it will be seen, had their origin in the *principle of common law*, that tithe was a tenth part of *profits* annually arising, and that it was not payable on what was necessary to produce those profits. But, indeed, all the minute rules laid down by law, to govern the payment of this kind of tithe, point distinctly enough to its legal origin, and help to dissipate the notion that this species of property could ever have commenced in a practice of enriching the Church by private endowments.

2. This conclusion becomes clearer when we step from the fields to the orchard and the garden—where we meet with *fruit, garden herbs, roots, and vegetables*, as "titheable produce." Of these, comprehending apples (whether gathered or windfalls), pears, plums, cherries (including wild cherries growing in hedge rows), peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, walnuts, and other fruits; mint, sage, rue, parsley, celery, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, parsnips, onions, radishes, and cucumbers—several sorts (not to say full one-half) were unknown to the "pious ancestors" who are assumed to have set apart a tenth of them, both such as they grew themselves, and such as their tenants and serfs grew, "to God and the Church" to all future generations. It would, no doubt, have been abundantly liberal in them thus to dispose of a portion of "garden stuff" to be raised within the circuit of their estates, by every poor cottager who might cultivate a little patch of soil therein, a thousand years after they themselves had slept their last sleep—but we must persist in the liberty of asserting, that they either gave away what was not theirs to bestow, or that they were not so absurdly presumptuous as some of their modern posterity would have us suppose. In a word, that, in addition to the fact that many of these productions have been introduced to England since their time, the all-comprehensiveness, the uniformity, and the permanency of this tax, laid upon rich and poor, lord and tenant, franklin and villain, prove conclusively enough that it could have had its origin in *public law* only.

3. Turning back from the garden to the fields again, we cast our eyes upon *turnips and potatoes*, grown as field crops. These, it is well known, were brought to England centuries after the age

when the tithe-system was established—the last-mentioned since the passing of the statute 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 13. The law, however, laid hold on them for tithes, precisely on the same principle that it had previously laid hold of all other known produce—not because a tenth of them had been assigned to pious uses by some private proprietor five or six hundred years before, but because public authority had ordained that every man in the realm should devote the tenth of his annual increase to religious and charitable ends.

4. Passing on, now, from the cultivated to the uncultivated portion of the proprietor's estate, we stumble on another class of titheable article, in the shape of *furze* and *broom*. Wherever these were cut and sold, they paid tithe—but when burnt in a house of husbandry, or used for sheep pens, or for burning lime for manure, within the same parish in which they were cut, they were exempt. These, we fancy, tell their own tale distinctly enough, and our readers will agree with us that it is in unison with all that has gone before.

5. Of *hemp* and *flax*, which were not titheable in kind, but at a fixed sum per acre—(still more modern additions, we may add, to English farm produce than turnips and potatoes)—*madder* (to which the same remark applies), *wood*, *teazles* (quite recent), and *saffron*, we will not weary the reader with details—for we should only be re-treading oft-trodden ground.

6. *Honey* and *wax* come into the category of things titheable—but not bees. Our pious ancestors, we suppose, deemed sweets and candles more likely to comfort and sustain the Church than stings. The law books inform us that this class of produce is titheable by *common right*.

7. And now for *hops*. They were no doubt known in this country tolerably early, for they are indigenous—but before Henry the Eighth's time, only as "a venomous weed." They probably never came under cultivation till about Elizabeth's reign, and then, perhaps, in response to the fostering care of the statute 5 and 6 Edward VI. c. 5.—at any rate, not till long after the settlement of the tithe system. They were nevertheless made titheable as soon as they became an article of profit—not by private bounty, but by the generative force of the principles of public law.

8. *Seeds*, such as rape seed, turnip seed, and clover seed, and *acorns* and *mast* of trees (when they were gathered and sold) conclude our long list of articles swept by law within the meshes of small prædial tithes. Ancient or modern, rare or plentiful, profitable to man or beast—it was all the same. If they grew, and were made gain of, the Church claimed her share, and the law allowed it.

MIXED TITHES.

These tithes were so called because they were held to arise upon things partly prædial and partly personal—prædial in respect of the ground on which the animals furnishing them were depastured—and personal, in respect of the constant care which such animals require. They were, however, to be paid, without any deduction on account of the labour and expense they might involve. The class comprised the following items which we shall despatch as cursorily as possible.

1. *Milk*—about the right mode of paying which the law continued down to comparatively recent times very uncertain. At length it was settled that the whole of the morning's and evening's milking of every tenth day was to be set out for the tithe-owner, which, unless special custom ruled otherwise, the parson was bound to remove from the farm in his own pails, before the usual hour for the next milking came round—and where the cows were fed in one parish and milked in another, the tithes were deemed payable to the parson of the parish in which they were milked. Ewe's milk, even, was said to be due of common right, and has been, in some instances, both claimed and allowed. But cheese, butter, and cream, were not titheable in kind, the common law having made the milk of which they were manufactured payable in kind throughout the year.

2. The next article of this class, *wool*, was subject to tithe immediately after it had been clipped, and was held due to the parson of the parish in which the sheep were shorn. The farmer, however, if he chose, in a *bond fide* course of shepherding, to shear his sheep round their necks, in order to preserve them and their fleece from brambles, was not required to pay tithe of the clippings! The Church asserted her claim even to this vexatious extent, but the law did not allow it. Historical evidence exists of the high value of wool in ancient times.

3. *The young of animals* are included in this class—namely, lambs, pigs, calves, colts, and kids. Law has determined, in the case of lambs, that the right of tithe accrued to the tithe-owner at the animal's birth, but that he was neither bound nor allowed to demand his right until the lamb had reached a proper age for weaning. As

to the selection of the tenth (where there were ten) custom decided the rule for each locality. Pigs, calves, colts and kids were dealt with in an analogous manner. One rule however, set forth in 2 and 3 Edw. VI. c. 13, s. 4, was equally applicable to the young of all domesticated browsing animals—namely, that when they pastured on waste or common ground, the parish of which was not certainly known, tithe of their increase was due to the "parson, vicar, proprietor, portionary owner, or other their farmers or deputies, of the parish, hamlet, town, or other place, where the owner of the said cattle inhabits or dwells." It will hardly be contended that the lords of manors in olden times gave the Church a right to tithes accruing on commons beyond the limits of their own estates. The origin of tithes in public law offers the only rational explanation of this, and numberless other provisions, affecting this class of tithe property.

4. We finish up this course of mixed tithes with *eggs* and *pigeons*. Tithes were held to be due of common right of the eggs of all tame and domestic fowls—but not of pheasants or partridges, although kept in inclosures—nor of tame ducks kept for the service of a decoy. Where tithes were paid of eggs, however, none were paid of their young. Turkeys, although introduced into this country since legal memory, were made titheable, as were pigeons if kept in a dovecote whenever they were not eaten in the family, but sold.

PERSONAL TITHES.

1. By a constitution of Archbishop Winchelsea, it is ordained that "personal tithes shall be paid of artificers and merchandisers, that is, of the gain of their commerce; as also of carpenters, smiths, masons, weavers, innkeepers, and all other workmen and hirelings, that they pay tithes of their wages, unless such hireling shall give something in certain to the use, or for the light of the church, if the rector shall so think proper." How far this ecclesiastical law was ever enforced must remain matter of conjecture, though it points clearly enough to the origin of the tithe system. Its force, however, was limited by the statute 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 13, s. 7, to such "as heretofore within these forty years have accustomedly used to pay such personal tithes, or, of right, ought to pay (other than such as be common day labourers)." Hunting, hawking, angling, and fowling fell under the rules of personal tithes.

2. Unless a clear custom to the contrary could be established, the tithe of *fish* taken in the sea was payable to the parson of the parish where the fishermen resided.

3. *Mills*, likewise, paid tithes—or, in other words, the miller was liable to the tithe-owner for a tenth of his nett gains. But from early times the right of the Church to this due was vigorously and constantly disputed, until the statute of *articuli cleri* was passed in the reign of Edward II., A.D. 1315. The effect of that Act was to exempt all mills of all kinds which had not customarily paid tithes before the passing of it, and to fasten the obligation on all corn mills erected subsequently to that date. Even any improvement of machinery in the mill—such as the addition of another pair of stones—has been claimed by the tithe-owner as liable for tithe, although not certainly allowed.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE.

Those of our readers who have been at the pains of following us through this long catalogue of titheable things, can be at no loss in coming to a decided conclusion on the question as to whether tithes were originally bestowed on parish churches by private endowments. The vast range over which the claim extended, and the multiplicity of personal interests which it affected, are of themselves sufficient to prove that it could never have had its commencement in the grants of individual piety or superstition. Else, how is it that the list was almost uniformly identical in every parish in the kingdom? In the conveyances of tithes arbitrarily made to religious houses by individuals, nothing is more common than a specification of things on which tithes were granted. How did it happen that tithes annexed to parish churches, both great and small, were almost invariably taken on precisely the same list? And what is still more suggestive, how came it to pass that on any legal dispute as to liability of payment, neither ecclesiastical nor civil court ever inquired what might have been the intentions of the supposed founder of the endowment, but always guided its decision by common law principles and precedents? We have law cases on the subject of tithes running back to within a short distance of the Norman Conquest, but not one of them throws out so much as a hint that our law courts dealt with them on the supposition that this kind of property originated in the will of individuals. We doubt whether friend or foe had ever broached such a theory before the learned but speculative and paradoxical Selden first sported it in the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

But with regard to a number of the titheable things above enumerated, it is certain that individual benevolence not only did not, but *could not* have devoted the tenth "to God and the Church." We have specified several of those articles, such as turnips, potatoes, hops, hemp, flax, and several garden fruits and vegetables, which were either wholly unknown in England, or, if known, were not turned into sources of gain till long after the establishment of the tithe system. But we have made no remark on *personal* tithes. Will any man in his senses pretend that pious lords of manors, of their own private will, gave the right, for all future time, to mulct the artificers resident in their parishes of a tenth of their wages? or assigned to the Church a tenth of the fish caught in the sea? or subjected millers to the ecclesiastical impost from A.D. 1315? or "gave a tenth of the spoils" of all hawking, hunting, fishing, and fowling? It matters nothing to the argument that in some of these cases tithe was seldom paid, and the claim for it soon ceased. The claim was made by ecclesiastical law. On what ground? On the pretext that the right had been granted by some lord of the manor? Never—but on the ground of ecclesiastical right having its roots in the divine law. We take this part of our argument, therefore, to be demonstrative. Added to those which preceded it, it leaves not so much as an inch of standing ground to the advocates of the private origin of tithe endowments. But if a shred of probability yet remains to uphold that figment of modern ecclesiastical conjecture, we undertake to demolish it entirely, and we hope at much less length, in our next article on the subject.

A VERY NICE POINT.—THE CARDROSS CASE.

In our columns of correspondence will be found a letter from "A Constant Reader," giving a very clear account of the Cardross case, and asking our opinion upon it. The point submitted for decision is an extremely nice one, as it is met with just on the border-land where civil and religious authority so insensibly interlap, that it is often difficult to say what belongs to the one and what to the other. We should be but ill disposed to dogmatise on the case before us—but we think the following principles may be sustained.

Voluntary associations of religious men, however spiritually independent of the civil power may be the basis on which they are founded—however internally self-contained and free—must needs bear an external relation to the civil power, which relation will, at some point or other, limit their freedom of action. In as far as their spiritual organisation and action affect spiritual life only, the State has no right to intermeddle with their proceedings. But every citizen has a right to claim the interposition of the State against being wrongfully disturbed in natural life, liberty, property, or reputation, be the author or motive to that disturbance who or what it may, corporate or sole, religious or secular. The mere disturbance of those things after which it is the proper function of the State to look warrants *ipso facto* its action for the purpose of setting right that disturbance, until, at least, it shall arrive at the point where, by voluntary agreement between the parties affected, the protection of civil law has been set aside.

We think it clear that individuals cannot import into voluntary associations higher rights in relation to the State than those which, as individuals, they possess. As individuals, they claim liberty to think, to believe, to manage their own affairs, to enter into contracts, &c., as they please, without being subject to the dictation of law. But this liberty is not absolute, but limited. The moment it trenches upon the rights of others, an appeal lies open to the Law Courts against it, and it is no answer to say that the alleged trespass has occurred in the pursuit exclusively of spiritual ends by spiritual means. Every individual, whatever his object and whatever his motive, is answerable to law for producing results which the law properly takes cognisance of—and supposing those results to be covered, as against the law, by a mutual compact between him and the aggrieved, neither does the civil power demand more than its right in asking to see that compact, neither does the individual appealed against surrender an iota of his religious liberty in showing it. The action of the State is directed against him *qua* a subject of the realm, and not *qua* a spiritual subject of Jesus Christ—and he cannot plead his rights in the latter capacity as a sufficient bar to any inquiry instituted to ascertain whether the complaint of another that he has suffered injury in property or reputation be well or ill-founded. If he says, this man and myself entered into a voluntary religious agreement the terms of which preclude his appeal to the State, it is quite as much a surrender of his religious independence to plead that agreement as to produce it—but, in truth, it is not a surrender in either case.

Now, voluntary associations of religious men for purely religious purposes—in other words, Christian Churches—can only stand in the same relation to the State as religious individuals. They acquire no right in regard to that relation which the individuals of whom they are constituted did not previously possess, except such rights as, by mutual compact, some of those individuals may transfer to others. They are at perfect liberty to form their religious organisation on the basis they prefer—they are at liberty to lay down rules for their own discipline—they have a clear right to act upon those rules—but if, in doing so, they touch the property or social reputation of one of their members, they are properly answerable to law, if civil law be appealed to for redress. They are not entitled, in a matter affecting things of which the civil law properly takes cognisance, to say, "We are a religious association, and, as such, not amenable to your tribunal." They are amenable—they ought to be amenable—for such temporal matters, and if they were not amenable, we should but have back again the old tyranny arising from the refusal of the ecclesiastical to be judged in any respect by the civil power. But they are entitled to say—"We are a religious association—we have voluntarily bound ourselves by certain rules—the person alleging a grievance in his property and reputation suffers in consequence of the application to him of rules by which he agreed to be bound—there is the compact—read it, and you will see that it ousts your jurisdiction." How this would militate against the internal independence of a church, we do not clearly perceive.

We regret the step which the Free Church has taken in declining to submit the contract (the existence of which they have already pleaded) to the Court of Session. We suspect that, on further trial, they will hardly find the ground firm beneath their feet. We shall watch the issue of the Cardross case with deepest interest. We are still open to conviction, if we are in error. But we honestly confess that, with the greatest desire in the world to promote the independence of the spiritual power, we cannot convince ourselves that there ought to be any possibility of ousting civil jurisdiction in things relating to natural life, liberty, property or reputation, by the simple plea of spiritual independence or spiritual authority, unsupported by any cognisable evidence that the ousting of that jurisdiction results from voluntary and mutual compact.

THE LAW OF CHURCH-RATES.

(From the *Liberator*.)

If we were to attempt to summarise the result of our legal meditations upon the law of Church-rates, they would probably run pretty much as follows:—

1. By the general law of Christendom—and, also, (according to high authority), by the law of England—the repair of the church fabric and the providing of things necessary for divine worship were, from time immemorial, imposed upon the tithe—a fourth part, and afterwards a third part being set apart to that end.

2. There is no trace in our law of any machinery whereby the making or payment of Church-rate could at any time (prior to recent enactments) be enforced by process of common law.

3. Such making and payment were originally enforced by the ecclesiastical courts; which, being in unlawful usurpation of authority, they were "prohibited" from doing by the Court of Queen's Bench; and they still are so prohibited, except in so far as they have, in some cases, been allowed by act of Parliament to proceed to such enforcement.

4. The ecclesiastical courts, by virtue of their constitution, can make no order affecting the land, but their decrees affect the person only of the plaintiff or defendant before them.

5. The objects for which, in legal contemplation, a Church-rate could be made, embraced only the repair of the fabric, and the provision of things necessary for divine worship; but, by connivance of the ecclesiastical courts, rates are in most cases made, not for these objects, but for objects wholly alien thereto, such as the feasting of churchwardens, payment of illegal and unseemly fees to archdeacons and their officers, and a certain sensuous luxuriousness among the congregation, which must be inappropriate, in contemplation of law, to the duties in which they are presumably engaged.

6. At the time when the compulsory enforcement of Church-rates thus ceased to be, in certain cases, illegal, all men were of one religious belief.

7. The law of Church-rate has for many years been the subject of contention and dispute; it having been at one time contended that churchwardens alone had the power to make a rate, and at another, that the minority in vestry could make a rate; and divers other weak inventions having been imagined, some of which are still subsisting—as appears by a certain declaration of the archdeacons of England and Wales, and sundry other evidences.

8. It is now the law of the land that if the majority of the parishioners duly assembled in vestry be of opinion that the fabric of the church is in actual want of repair, or that provision is requisite for the decent performance of divine worship,

the vestry may make such provision by such lawful ways and means as to such majority shall seem fit.

9. Among such means the vestry may include an equal and sufficient rate.

10. The law takes no means to enforce upon, but leaves it optional with, the vestry to make any provision or none for the aforesaid purposes; and, while the law rigidly scrutinises the validity of any provision, if made, it accepts in all cases the decision of the vestry against any rate, or other provision, as final.

11. All men are not now of the same religious belief; and the state of things has passed away in which the maintenance of Church-rates is either desirable or possible. Wherefore, it is humbly submitted that they had better be abolished.

THE POPE AND HIS BRITISH FRIENDS.

The Irish meetings have not yet ceased. One has been held at Boyle, county Sligo. The titular bishop, Dr. Gilhooly, presided. He delivered a long speech, according to the prevailing fashion in such places, and on the subject of the Pope—his sufferings and his enemies. He was followed by many clergy and some laymen. A magistrate named Mr. J. Wouffe Flanagan concluded a speech with these ominous words:—"The great motto of the Irish people should be 'Unity is strength.' They should teach Lords Palmerston and Russell that if they did anything to injure the Catholic religion in the coming Congress Ireland knew how to revenge herself." (Cheers.)—The long-talked-of meeting at Thurles came off on Wednesday, in the principal chapel of that Tipperary town. Archbishop Leahy filled the chair. The two county members were present, and delivered speeches. The chairman, in the course of his speech, said—"The Irish obeyed Rome when it was death to obey, and our fidelity to Rome it was that always preserved our National Church." Bishop Flannery, of Killaloe, next addressed the meeting, and moved a resolution expressive of sympathy for the Pope. Mr. James Lanigan, of Castle Fogarty, seconded the resolution, which passed, of course, *nem. con.* The O'Donoghue, M.P., next rose, and talked away for some time in true Tipperary fashion. Mr. Waldron, M.P., next spoke. He introduced the case of the atrocity perpetrated by the Pope on the Mortara family. The Pope only obeyed the law of Rome; but whether it was a good or a bad law he (Mr. Waldron) was not there to say, but as it was law it should be obeyed. There were no cheers at this part of the speech of the hon. member. The frieze-coated people remained silent, and the priests dare not attempt to shout.—On Thursday, a great meeting was held at Roscommon, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Pope. The chair was occupied by Dr. Gilhooly, Roman Catholic bishop in the diocese.—An aggregate meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of the parishes of Carlow and Graigue, convened by the Most Rev. Dr. Walshe, titular Bishop of Kildare, was held on Sunday, in the Cathedral Church of Carlow, to express sympathy with the Supreme Pontiff in his present difficulties, and to manifest their attachment to his person, and their devotion to the interests of the Holy See. The meeting was an exceedingly large one.

The *Tablet* rebukes Mr. Henry Petre for his letter respecting the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and calls his attention to the greater excommunication and other ecclesiastical penalties and censures inflicted by the sacred canons, the apostolic constitutions, and by the decrees of general councils, &c., &c.

The Rev. James Redmond, parish priest of Arklow, writes as follows to a Dublin paper, respecting the late favourite of Popish agitators:—

On a late occasion I was misrepresented in a particular instance, and was represented as using the words, "The present illustrious ruler of France." I certainly said that he had been illustrious by his defence and protection of the patrimony of St. Peter, but I should be very sorry to say that he was "illustrious" at present, because I am fully persuaded that he has become the reverse of illustrious by his wanton and sanguinary incursion into Lombardy last summer. I do, indeed, believe that he has the blood of 100,000 men red upon his soul as truly as the blood of Uriah stained the soul of David, and I am sorry to think that, instead of imitating the repentance of the Jewish King, he glories in his deeds of blood. He had been represented as *Napoleon le petit*, and he would appear to be desirous of showing that he was a second *Napoleon le grand*. He would seem to be anxious to prove that he was a bird of the same blood and feather as the rapacious lord of the eyrie. I, for one, believe that he indeed is a chip of the old block, and that he has but too well established his kindred to the most sanguinary, the most rapacious, and the most unscrupulous man in Europe. I believe that the sweetest savour of his nostrils is the reeking gore of the battlefield, and that whenever the demon of war seizes on him, he, like his great but unprincipled uncle, will spill blood without stint or remorse.

THE HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS.

A letter from Pesth says:—"All the Protestant districts, and nearly all the seniorats having already held their meetings and voted their protestations the agitation would now have died out in the most natural way, but the Austrian cabinet supplies the fuel for maintaining the fire. Though no arrests have as yet taken place, and the Government claims it indeed as a merit that it has not yet proceeded to such extremities, still domiciliary visits were made at the houses of three superintendent administrators and of several lay members of the district meetings; their private papers were overhauled and carried off, and 169 persons were summoned to appear before the provincial criminal court at Kaschau on

the 15th of December, when the heavy snow-fall had made the roads nearly impracticable, much to their annoyance and anxiety. After a short inquest they were all dismissed except three, who are to be indicted for exciting the people to resistance against the Government; but even these three were not imprisoned, they had only to give bail. On the other hand the Government tries to gain some clergymen over in favour of the ministerial decree, but until now with very questionable success. The Calvinist superintendent or administrator of the Danubian district soon found that his position became untenable after he had given up his opposition against the decree, and therefore resigned. The same happened to the Lutheran clergyman of Schemnitz, to whom his congregation declared that he had forfeited their confidence. But the clergyman of Szent Miklos, the Rev. Mr. Hodzsa, who, in 1849, was a violent partisan of the Austrians, forgot himself even so far as to accuse and excommunicate all his congregation, in the Church, before the altar, when he saw that they were unwilling to accept the decree. Such indiscreet supporters of Count Thun only fan the flame, and are scarcely of any value for the Minister. As to the Roman Catholics, their conduct is really admirable. Even the Episcopacy displays a toleration altogether unusual in any Roman Catholic country, in order not to disturb the patriotic unity of feeling in Hungary. The Archbishop of Erlacz has given a piece of land and materials for the construction of a Protestant school on one of his estates. Canons have subscribed for the repairs of Protestant churches and for Protestant cemeteries, since the ministry has given orders to protect in future Roman Catholic corpses from any possible contamination by the subterranean neighbourhood of heretic bodies. On the other hand, the Protestants freely subscribe for the erection of a splendid altar in honour of St. Stephen, in the cathedral at Gran, and become members of the Roman Catholic St. Stephen's Association. Even the attempt to get up a petition for the preservation of the temporal power of the Pope has failed, the priests having unanimously declared that by the law of Austria they have been forbidden to meddle with politics, which belong exclusively to Government."

In a long memorial the Vienna Lutherans and Calvinists have made known to the Government their wishes. The principal are:—1. That there shall be a representative constitution of the Church by means of presbyteries and synods. 2. That the communities shall have a certain influence in the composition of those organs by means of which the State exercises its right of superintendence. 3. That changes shall be made in the laws respecting mixed marriages. 4. That in case of a proposed change of religion Catholics and Protestants shall be on the same level. 5. That Protestant *employes* shall superintend the Protestant schools. 6. Either that a Protestant University shall be founded, or that there shall be a complete parity between Roman Catholics and Protestants at some of those universities which are now exclusively Catholic.

AN ALLEGED "GREAT TRIUMPH" EXPLAINED.—We see it stated that a rate has been granted at Nuneaton by 211 votes to 3, and, on inquiring into the cause of this great disparity, we learn that the Dissenters, knowing that they were in a minority, determined not to go to a poll. An officious person, however, did so, though he afterwards did not trouble himself to vote.—*Liberator*.

CLERICAL DECLARATION AGAINST ALTERING THE PRAYER-BOOK.—We understand that the signatures to the declaration, which we published a fortnight ago in this paper, now amount to nearly 4,000. Probably this number would have been greater by this time had not Christmas intervened, and perhaps also some persons withhold their names from reluctance to subscribe what they, with some justice, regard as too stringent and sweeping language.—*English Churchman*.

SHOCKING!—An "Ely Layman" writes to the *Guardian*:—"I am at a loss to understand how it happens that, in our cathedral city, its cemetery and the chapel for the Church of England service should have remained some years unconsecrated, and that the ashes of a dean, and several hundreds of fellow-Christians, should repose in unhallowed ground. Legal officials are said to have interposed difficulties."

MORE BELGRAVIAN PERVERTS.—A correspondent informs us that, in addition to former converts, the Rev. Messrs. Fothergill and Wormal, curates of Knightsbridge, have just seceded from the Established Church, the one from St. Paul's, the other from St. Barnabas, and have since been received into the Church of Rome. Since the erection of the two churches mentioned, it is asserted, on good authority, that eight curates, between thirty and forty peers, Members of Parliament, &c., together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen residing in the district, have been added to the list of Romish converts.—*Telegraph*.

ANOTHER PRO-CHURCH-RATE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held at 6, Park-street, Westminster, 15th December, 1859, it was resolved unanimously, that an association be formed, to be called the Central Church-rate Association, and that its object be to oppose the total abolition of Church-rates, and to be the means of communication with all persons, both clergy and laity, throughout England and Wales, and with all local associations concurring in that object. That the following gentlemen be members of the Committee, with power to add to their numbers:—The Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Canon Jennings, the Rev. Canon

Savage, W. Whateley, Esq., Q.C., the Hon. Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, the Ven. Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, D.D., the Rev. Canon Garston, D.D., J. Beresford Hope, Esq., J. C. Trall, Esq. [Has Mr. Hope already given up his "Church Institution"?]

RETURN OF THE IRISH ASSEMBLY'S DEPUTATION FROM AMERICA.—We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the Rev. S. M. Dill, and the Rev. David Wilson—the Irish General Assembly's Deputation to the United States of America—landed at Queenstown at half-past two o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday last, after a somewhat tempestuous voyage. The reverend gentlemen have suffered little from their severe labours and lengthened tour over the wide boundaries of the American Union which they traversed. As a very convincing proof of the sympathy felt on the other side of the Atlantic for Irish Evangelical Missions, and for those who conduct them—including at least, one member of the deputation—we may mention that the friends in America of our mission schemes have sent the deputation and the mission secretaries home some 6,000*l.* richer than they were upon their departure.—*Belfast Banner.*

MR. HOARE'S ADMISSIONS.—In commenting on the speech of the lay champion of the Church at the recent meeting at Freemasons' Hall, the *Norfolk News* says:—"Mr. Hoare's observation—unconsciously to him, we dare say—exposed the false position of these Churchmen. 'None can tell,' said he, 'how soon circumstances might force us to imitate both the zeal and love of the first followers of Christianity.' What does this mean? It means, we conclude, necessarily three things: 1st—The Church does not at present imitate the zeal and love (the purest and best) which the first Christians exhibited. 2nd. Circumstances may restore these much-to-be-desired characteristics to the Church of England. 3rd. This restoration, it was expected, would come about, not at the instance and desire of the Church, but by force of circumstances. This confession seems to us to acknowledge a contrast between the first followers of Christianity and the Church of England, in the vital elements of zeal and love."

THE CHURCH ORGANS AND DISSENTERS.—The contempt with which the non-established religious bodies of this country are still thought and spoken of by many Establishmentarians is chiefly to be attributed to the want of better information, arising from the suppression and distortion of facts by the publications which such persons read, and on which they rely. This ignorance, however excusable on the part of the taught, is quite without excuse on the part of their teachers, by whom all that is essential to general accuracy may, if they wish it, be easily known. A palpable instance of this want of regard for the truth is to be found in a High-Church paper, the *Morning Post*, of Thursday. This journal, in defiance of all known facts, asserts that Dissent is "not spreading," and has "lost in numbers." When it adds that there has also been a loss in "moral weight," that is more a matter of opinion; but the amount of counteractive effort which Non-conformity has called forth, and the zeal with which a continuance of such effort is urged, appears to indicate a contrary conviction. Much more reprehensible is it, however, to allege, as the *Post* does, that the Liberation Society advocates the prohibition of endowments for Church purposes by private individuals, or the taking of such private endowments for national purposes. Such a statement is altogether untrue, and to publish it when the society's declarations of its real principles are so easily obtainable is a grave moral offence.—*Leeds Mercury.*

DR. MCNEILE ON THE CHURCH QUESTION.—At a recent meeting at Liverpool, Dr. McNeile, having talked about rifle corps and other matters, said:—

Maintain the balance—maintain the balance. Let no short-sighted demagogues, in the vain stretch after more liberty, disturb the balance. A breach of that balance would be more mischievous to you than the demolition of all the fortifications round your coast. If you would maintain that balance, cherish your National Church—(cheers)—itself a balanced institution—(hear, hear)—prizing above everything, above life itself, the essentials of Divine truth, while it repudiates with instinctive detestation the slightest approach to human persecution. (Applause.) Maintain that institution, and take heed how you hearken to plausible theories on the ground of conscience, which come, I must say, with rather a questionable shape; because, if gentlemen had no conscientious scruples to become possessors of property at a value less than it would have brought had it not been saddled with rates, it is, I say, a questionable conscience that pleads its scruples about paying the rates, and a strange sort of conscience that talks of freeing the property of charges without offering any equivalent to the former owner. Maintain your National Church, Old England. Is it too late? Is our citadel so undermined that it cannot be repaired? That is a question for our defenders to answer, not with the Mian rifle and Armstrong gun, but with the suffrage. (Hear, hear.) That is a question for our defenders to answer, not on the field of battle, but at the hustings and the polling booths. (Hear, hear.) You understand me. (Hear, hear.)

THE LATE CHALLENGE AT BRISTOL.—At the recent meeting of the Liberation Society in this city the chairman stated that Mr. Miall (who was unable to attend on the occasion) would be ready to meet any opponent in whom the opposite party had confidence, for the purpose of quietly discussing the objects of, and the course pursued by, the society. The issue of the challenge is thus noted in the *Liberator* for January:—

Two days after the meeting the Rev. J. B. Clifford wrote to the *Bristol Times* to say that, if no one else was willing to do so, he would meet Messrs. Miall and Foster, though he should be thankful to be excused.

His proposal ran thus:—"I undertake to defend the Church of England, with its doctrines, its government, its discipline, and its union with the State; and Messrs. Miall and Foster, under the auspices of Mr. Wills, shall undertake to defend the whole body of Dissenters, with their doctrines, their discipline, their government, and their union amongst themselves."

To this absurd proposition, Mr. Miall, of course, replied that it "was not meeting his offer, but proposing something very different"—that neither he nor the society wished to assail the doctrines, government, or discipline of the Church of England—but that he would undertake to maintain "that the society's objects are in strict accordance with the Christian religion, with even-handed justice, and with sound and enlightened policy; and that the society, in prosecuting these objects, has used no means but such as are moral, legal, and Christian."

Mr. Clifford, however, declined so to limit his acceptance of the challenge; asserting that his own terms were only a truthful enlargement of those of Mr. M., and that the speakers at the meeting made statements which travelled beyond the record. This he endeavours to prove by some special pleading, which is as desperate as it is ludicrous. The issue, therefore, of all this hubbub is, that all Bristol has not, up to the time we write, furnished a champion who desires to say before Mr. Miall's face the ugly things which have been written about him and the society in newspapers; and things stand now just where they did a month ago, when a Churchman, writing to the *Western Daily Press*, said, "if the matter now drops, judgment may laugh at those who are afraid to meet their accusers face to face." The *Bristol Gazette*, in reviewing these proceedings, says, rightly enough, "The Liberation Society must regard all these manifestations of alarm and perturbation as happy auguries. When the whale is in its 'flurry,' the experienced harpooner knows that his weapon has penetrated through the blubber and reached some vital spot."

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL AND PRAYER-MEETING SERVICES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The second series of services in the metropolitan cathedral was commenced on Sunday night, the Bishop of London, with his usual zeal in such matters, taking the most prominent part. Renewed and redecored, the vast space under the dome presented a brilliant appearance, the effect of which was heightened by the vast but orderly crowd of worshippers who assembled. There was no organ. Prayers were said by the Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, one of the minor canons. The lessons were read by the Very Rev. the Dean, and the sermon preached by the Bishop of London, who selected for his text the 1st chapter of the Book of Revelations, ver. 19.—"The things which shall be hereafter." Referring to the commencement of the new year and the events of the past, his lordship adverted to the death of Lord Macaulay, observing that between Christmas Day and New Year's Day a man had passed from among them full of years, full of intellect, a man of wondrous memory, boundless learning, an orator, a philosopher, a poet, a statesman, a patriot, and a Christian. Some practical considerations, eloquently and earnestly urged, closed a sermon which was listened to with marked attention. The *Daily News* remarks:—

With respect to the general composition of the congregation, it must be confessed that so far as could be judged from appearances, the working classes formed by no means a marked element, so that thus far at least one of the chief ends of special services remains unaccomplished. It is probable, however, that an immense proportion of those present were not habitual attendants at church, otherwise they would not have been unprovided, as great numbers certainly were, with the regular church-goer's cheap and indispensable accompaniment—the Prayer-book.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The third series of special Sunday evening services was commenced on Sunday night. The dean and canons first threw open the spacious nave, to the public on the 3rd of January, 1858, closing it for that year on the 25th of July, thus giving thirty services. The second series was commenced on Sunday, January 2, 1859, so that during the year 1859 there were twenty-eight services, making in all fifty-eight. Last night the nave of Westminster Abbey was tolerably well filled; the Rev. Precentor Haden said the prayers and read the lessons. The Dean preached a sermon which was worthy of his high reputation as a sound divine and an accomplished scholar, from the First Epistle General of St. John, 4th chapter, 9th and 10th verses.—"In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might live through him. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins." After the second collect an anthem from the 51st chapter of Isaiah was sung. After the prayers the Hundredth Psalm was sung with great effect.

EXETER HALL.

The special, or, as the Lower House of Convocation prefers to designate them, the "additional," services in connexion with the Established Church were resumed here on Sunday evening for the season of 1860. The attendance, though numerous, was by no means so crowded as upon some occasions last year and the year before; and although these services are intended for the benefit of the working classes—and the bills of invitation, which are freely distributed at the doors, state that the "working classes" only are invited—the congregation of Sunday had the appearance of a more intimate connexion with the well-to-do, rate-paying, enfranchised middle-

classes than with the hard-handed sons of daily toil. Certainly there were none present with whom a deficient or unseemly wardrobe could fairly be urged as an excuse for non-attendance at their respective parish churches. The Rev. R. Burgess was the preacher appointed to conduct the opening service, and he was accompanied to the presidential chair, which on these occasions is used as the reading-desk and pulpit, by Mr. R. Baxter, and several other friends and supporters of the movement. After the congregation had joined in a hymn, the rev. gentleman called upon his hearers to listen with attention, and that reverence which was due to the Word of God, while he read the 90th Psalm. After the psalm part of the 16th chapter of St. Luke was read, and then followed the Litany. A hymn and an extempore prayer referring to the Divine command to the disciples to preach the Gospel to all men—thanking God for the vastly increased numbers who now were brought by preaching to a knowledge of the Gospel, and invoking the blessing of the Almighty in the conversion of many of those who were that evening assembled in congregations similar to the present—came next, and thereupon immediately followed the sermon, the whole of the Liturgical part of the service occupying scarcely half an hour. The rev. preacher took for his text the words in the 25th verse of the 16th chapter of St. Luke,—"But Abraham said, Son, remember." He concluded with an appeal to the hearts of unawakened sinners, dwelling forcibly upon the true reason why resolution of amendment of life in some was not successful. Allusion was made to the revivals now taking place in different parts of the world, and the inference was drawn that everything depended upon the heart of stone being broken to pieces by the power of God's Spirit through the Word.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

In this beautiful building the special Sunday services are continued. On Sunday afternoon last at three o'clock, the hall was quite filled with a congregation, amongst whom was a large proportion of working men. The service was conducted by Reginald Radcliffe, Esq., one of the Scotch lay preachers, who has obtained a great reputation north of the Tweed. He preached a revivalist sermon in a somewhat familiar, but forcible and earnest style, on the importance of salvation. When the service was concluded at four o'clock, those who desired were invited to remain. Nearly the whole congregation kept their seats. Mr. Radcliffe then gave another short address founded on Acts ii., and urging the necessity of instant conversion. Then, as the congregation were about to depart, he asked all who were concerned for their souls to remain behind for private converse, &c. A great many, probably 200 or 300, kept their seats, but how many out of mere curiosity we cannot say. In the evening Mr. Brownlow North, another lay revivalist from Scotland, conducted the service in the presence of a crowded congregation.

THE GARRICK THEATRE (WHITECHAPEL).

This theatre was opened on Sunday for a series of services, which, as we reported in our last number, are promoted by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. T. F. Buxton, and other gentlemen, and which are to be conducted alternately by clergymen of the Established Church and Protestant Nonconforming ministers. At three o'clock, a sermon to an overwhelming audience was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., minister of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road. In the evening there was an equally large and attentive congregation, who were addressed by the Rev. George Mansfield, M.A., rector of All-hallows, Thames-street. Fifty clergymen and ministers have promised assistance in conducting these services.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

This theatre was opened on Sunday night under the same auspices. There was a densely packed congregation, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., incumbent of St. Jude's Chelsea. The *Record* says:—"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the practical wisdom of this step, there is little doubt that the crowds thus brought within sound of the Gospel differ essentially from the working-class audiences which assemble in Exeter Hall. We are informed that this was strikingly evident to those who passed Sadler's Wells yesterday evening as the audience was entering. The numbers who thronged the streets included very many of the dissipated and wild classes who are found among the week-day *habitués* of such places. The fact that the invitation to 'come and hear' is thus responded to is the best argument for giving a patient trial to the experiment."

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.

The Rev. R. Roberts, Wesleyan minister, preached here on Sunday night to a large congregation.

MIDNIGHT SERVICES OF NEW YEAR'S EVE.

On Saturday night, being the last of the year, special services were held in several of the metropolitan parish and district churches. In the Ladye Chapel, St. Saviour, the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Benson, one of the chaplains, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Curling. The Rev. W. Duncan Long, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, preached at midnight in the parish church to a numerous congregation, and the Rev. F. P. Le Maitre, Incumbent of St. Paul's district, Nelson-street, Bermondsey, delivered a very eloquent sermon. In the densely populated and extensive parishes of Lambeth and Southwark, midnight services were held in the various district churches, and sermons preached by the respective

incumbents. At the West End and in the City, services were performed in many of the parish and district churches; and appropriate discourses delivered by the respective clergymen. Among the other churches at which such services were held were West-street Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev. R. W. Dibdin, and St. James's, Clerkenwell, by the Rev. R. Maguire. In the Wesleyan chapels, and in those of other Dissenting connexions, the night and New-year's morning were spent in silence, prayer, and thanksgiving. In other Dissenting chapels there were prayer-meetings on New-year's eve.

THE LODIANA INVITATION TO PRAYER.

It has been already notified that Freemasons' Hall will be opened on every morning and evening of the ensuing week (9th to 16th inst.), being the week fixed upon for special united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in compliance with the invitation from the Lodiana Mission. These meetings are by no means intended to supersede other arrangements of a local or private nature, which may be designed for the same object.

Arrangements for the Week:—

Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860,	Morning 11	in Large Room.
	Evening 7.30	Ditto.
Tuesday, 10th,	Morning 11	Ditto.
	Evening 8	in Small Room.
Wednesday, 11th,	Morning 11	Ditto.
	Evening 8	in Large Room.
Thursday, 12th,	Morning 11	Ditto.
	Evening 7.30	Ditto.
Friday, 13th,	Morning 11	Ditto.
	Evening 7.30	Ditto.
Saturday, 14th,	Morning 11	Ditto.
	Evening 7.30	Ditto.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON AND COMBINED SERVICES.

A memorial was recently presented to the Bishop of Ripon, praying his Lordship to sanction an arrangement for holding special services on Sundays in St. George's Hall, Bradford, to be conducted alternately by clergymen of the Church of England and Dissenting ministers. St. George's Hall is a large and capacious building, having accommodation for at least 4,000 persons. The town of Bradford is very defective in church accommodation, and the experiment has been already tried with success, by some Dissenting ministers, of opening St. George's Hall for special services. The following is an extract from the Bishop's reply:—

Upon the whole, then, my conclusion is this: I am willing to afford every encouragement which I consistently can give to the holding of special services in St. George's Hall. But, in the present state of the Church in this country, I am of opinion it is better for the interests of religion that such services should be conducted exclusively by Churchmen, or exclusively by Dissenters. I heartily wish God-speed to every effort for the furtherance of pure religion; but I consider that it would be inconsistent on my part to give my official sanction to a course of Sabbath services in which clergymen of the Church of England and the ministers of Dissenting congregations are indiscriminately and alternately to take part.

The result is that a series of services has been arranged, to be conducted exclusively by clergymen of the Church of England, in St. George's Hall, the Bishop himself having undertaken to inaugurate the movement by preaching there on the last Sunday in the present month. Amongst the preachers by whom his Lordship will be followed are the Dean of Carlisle and the Vicar of Bradford.

SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.—The Rev. R. Thomas, assistant minister at Surrey Chapel, London, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Sittingbourne.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HOLLY WALK, LEAMINGTON.—The Rev. Thomas Slade Jones, late of Rotherham College, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation to become their pastor, and entered upon his ministry on Sunday last, being the first of the new year.

PRESENTATION.—At a meeting of teachers of voluntary schools, held at Radley's Hotel, London, on Tuesday, December 27, 1859, a testimonial consisting of a purse containing 22l. and an address beautifully engraved on vellum, was presented to Mr. G. C. Drew, late master of the model training schools, and Master of Method, Homerton College, London. The address spoke in very high terms of the character and abilities of Mr. Drew, and also of the regret of the teachers at his removal from his position at the college, a position which he has held with great credit to himself and advantage to others for the last eight years.

DESBOURGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A public tea-meeting was held in the Independent Chapel in this place on the 27th December, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. S. Drakeford as the newly-elected pastor, and who commenced his labours there on Christmas Day. After tea, the meeting was addressed in a very friendly spirit by the Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering; the Rev. S. Hillyard, of Bedford; Messrs. Burford and Yeomans, of Desborough; and the pastor. Both the chapel and cause are nearly new; and as the village is increasing in population and manufacturing enterprise (being on the Midland line), it is hoped, that ere long, a vigorous interest will be consolidated.

NORTH-GATE-STREET CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—A very interesting meeting was held here on the 30th ult., in connexion with the Rev. William Bealby's resignation of the pastorate of this church. The pastor presided, and gave a most impressive lucid address, reviewing his own labours. The meeting was addressed by all the deacons and several of the friends, who united in testifying to the personal benefits they had derived from Mr. Bealby's labours, the thorough efficiency and highly

suggestive character of his pulpit ministrations, and their high appreciation of his worth as a man. The church had previously presented to Mr. Bealby a purse of money, in proof of its esteem and love; and at the conclusion of this meeting it was unanimously resolved that the formal thanks of the church be conveyed to Mr. Bealby for his past services, along with the expression of its earnest prayerful desire for his future happiness and extended usefulness.—*From a Correspondent.*

BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—The Rev. Robert Davies, finding the locality injurious to his permanent health, has been compelled to resign his charge of the Independent church, over which he had for a period of more than twelve years sustained the office of pastor, having discharged its duties with great fidelity and maintained an unblemished reputation. On the evening of December 28th, the usual yearly tea-meeting of the Sabbath school was held. Mr. J. Fellows, one of the deacons, in a touching address, begged Mr. Davies's acceptance of a handsome silver inkstand and a purse containing twenty-five sovereigns, as a token from the members of his congregation of their strong attachment and kind wishes. Mr. G. Lidington, another of the deacons, spoke in equally affectionate terms. Mr. Davies gratefully acknowledged the invariable kindness of his friends, the unbroken peace enjoyed by the church during his connexion with it, and his appreciation of this parting testimonial of their unabating love. Mr. North, one of the deacons, of Queen-street, Wolverhampton, addressed a few remarks expressive of his esteem for the minister.—*From a Correspondent.*

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.—The annual meeting of teachers and students connected with the Congregational Board of Education took place on Thursday at Homerton College. The proceedings began with the devotional exercise of praises, Scripture reading, and prayer. The Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., principal of the college, presided, and read a short lecture on "The Strength of a Teacher." Papers were then read on "The Teacher's Stand-point," by Mr. B. J. Austin; on "Education in Switzerland," by Herr Grünholzer; on "Teachers and Teaching," by Mr. J. S. Hagger; and on "Difficulties in conducting a School where no assistance is provided for the Teacher," by Mr. J. Fremonger. After dinner, papers were read on "The Purchase of Books by Scholars," by Mr. T. Gardner; on "The Relative Importance of Subjects Taught in Elementary Schools," by Mr. Belk; on "Devotional Exercises in Schools," by Mr. W. W. Sherren; and on "Example as a means of Education," by Mr. R. J. B. Thomas. A paper on "The Successful Teacher" was sent by Mr. J. Bailey, of Newcastle-under-Lyne. At five o'clock a most interesting lecture on "Books and Readers" was delivered by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., whose kindness and services were highly appreciated. In the course of the evening, Samuel Morley, Esq., presided for a short time, during which a handsome gold watch, bearing a suitable inscription, was presented to the Rev. W. J. Unwin, by Mr. E. Bailey (the oldest student connected with the Congregational Board of Education) on behalf of upwards of 200 of the teachers. It was subscribed for solely by them, and was presented as an expression of their affectionate regard, and of sympathy with Mr. Unwin in his arduous work. Mr. Unwin, in reply to the address, gave utterance to the deep feelings of his heart, and by his remarks showed how thoroughly he sought the real welfare of every teacher, and the spread of sound and scriptural education.

Correspondence.

THE FREE CHURCH AND THE LAW COURTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A case has for some time been before the Court of Session in Scotland, which seems to many to affect deeply the question of religious liberty, namely—that of the Rev. Mr. M'Millan against the Free Church. He was tried before the Presbytery of Dumbarton, for drunkenness and indecency, and was by that court found guilty of the former, and not guilty of the latter charge. He appealed to the Provincial Synod of Glasgow and Ayr against the decision of the Presbytery finding him guilty of drunkenness, and no member of Presbytery appealed against the other finding. The Synod found that nothing had been proved against him, thereby overturning the decision of the Presbytery. Some dissentient members of Synod appealed against its decision to the General Assembly, the Supreme Court of the Free Church, and Mr. M'Millan appeared at the bar of the Assembly to support the judgment of the Synod, which acquitted him of drunkenness. The General Assembly did not limit its inquiry to the charge of drunkenness, but also investigated the charge of indecency made against him, before the Presbytery, and found both charges proved, and therefore suspended him from the office of the ministry. Mr. M'Millan then applied to the Court of Session for a note of suspension and interdict against this judgment. The General Assembly, on the ground of his appeal to the Civil Court, at once deposed him.

The case proceeded in the Court of Session, Mr. M'Millan's plea being, that the Presbytery having acquitted him of the charge of indecency, and no member of it having appealed against that decision, it became final;—that the appeal to the Synod by him was against the adverse decision of the Presbytery on the charge of

drunkenness;—that this same point was the only thing appealed to the Assembly, and that therefore it was unjust, irregular, and incompetent for the Assembly to condemn him on the charge of indecency, a charge not before the Assembly at all;—that while he was bound to be in subjection to the Assembly so long as it acted in accordance with the laws and rules of the Church, he was entitled to ask for redress from the Civil court when the Assembly had violated its own laws, and thereby unjustly condemned him.

The Assembly gave in defence to the effect that the Free Church is a Church of Christ, and subject only to him in spiritual matters;—that the acts of the Assembly being those of the supreme court of that Church, cannot be reviewed by any court;—that whether the Assembly had violated its own rules or not, the pursued was precluded from seeking redress in the Civil court, it being part of the contract between the Church and him that he should not do so in matters of ecclesiastical discipline. The Court of Session asked for production of the contract, but this the Free Church considers it cannot produce, without giving up its spiritual independence.

From the opinions of the judges, as reported when they decided unanimously that the contract must be produced, it seems that a Church, not established by law, is looked upon as a voluntary association, having no powers but such as the members voluntarily agree to give it; that the association cannot go beyond the terms of the contract between it and them; and that it is competent for a member, who alleges that the association has departed from its own rules in trying and condemning him, to go to the Civil court for redress;—that the Court cannot reinstate in the office from which he may have been deposed, but it may give him compensation in the form of pecuniary damages;—that it cannot weigh the evidence that may have been adduced against him—that is, re-try the case; but it has the power of ascertaining if the Church or association has acted according to its own rules and kept within its own province. To do this, however, the judges say it is necessary that the Civil court should have the contract before it, and a statement of the procedure in the case of the Ecclesiastical body.

Now, I should like your opinion, Mr. Editor, whether or not you consider the present state of the law—as explained by the judges—to be in a satisfactory condition for the interests of religious liberty? Does the Anti-State Church principle, held by us, require that we should willingly coincide in the doctrine propounded, that all churches not in alliance with the State are associations precisely on the same level with the many associations for secular purposes which exist among us, and equally under the control of the civil law. Or is it quite consistent with our principle that we should hold that every Christian Church, of whatever denomination, should be recognised to have an independent spiritual jurisdiction, within which the Civil courts cannot interfere? Even in the latter case it would seem to be necessary to define the precise limits of such a jurisdiction. There are difficulties either way. On the one hand, we know from history that it is not safe to allow Churches to settle for themselves how far their province extends, and to deal with members of their own body as they think proper. On the other hand, if Civil courts are permitted to review the procedure and decisions of Church courts, and on the ground of technical irregularity in such procedure, or otherwise, overturn these decisions, or, at least, give redress by awarding pecuniary damages, there seems to be danger to the freedom and independence of Church courts. The question is an important one, affecting alike all ecclesiastical bodies free from State connexion, whether they are voluntarily associated in the simple or more complex form of Church government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Renfrewshire, Dec. 29, 1859.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The following Draft of a Constitution has been prepared under the direction of the Committee of the Congregational Union, and sent to each subscriber for comment or approval, previously to its being submitted to a general meeting of subscribers, for adoption, to be held here on Wednesday the 25th instant, at noon. Anxious for a full and candid expression of opinion on all its parts, with a view to a final revision, you will oblige us by inserting the document in the next number of the Nonconformist.

Your advertising columns will inform your readers that 8,321l. have been promised to the Fund.

I remain, Sir, your truly,

G. SMITH.

Congregational Library, Jan. 3, 1860.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF A SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED MINISTERS ON RETIRING FROM THE PASTORATE.

I. THE NAME.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' RETIRING

FUND.

II. THE OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

To facilitate the retirement of Congregational ministers from the pastorate, when no longer able, by reason of age, or infirmity, to discharge its duties.

To accomplish this object by the grant of annuities, on the conditions hereafter named.

The annual grant to be voted to each minister in no case to exceed the sum of 50l.

III. CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT.

1. Ministers eligible to receive aid shall be accredited pastors of the Congregational or Independent Denomination in England, Wales, or the Channel Islands, who, when they apply, are not less than sixty years of age;—have been engaged in the pastoral work of the ministry in such denomination for not less than twenty-five years;—shall during that period have been sustained as such ministers, without following for profit any trade or profession except that of a schoolmaster;—are, and shall have been of irreproachable moral character;—and whose general views of Christian doctrine and practice are in consonance with the "Declaration of Faith, Church Order and Discipline," adopted on Friday, May 10th, 1833, at a general meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

2. Ministers applying for a grant shall furnish such evidence of their being eligible to receive help from this Fund, as shall be satisfactory to the managers.

3. Such pastors as have been annual subscribers, or whose churches may have contributed by annual collections or otherwise to the Fund, shall have, if the managers deem fit, the priority of claim.

4. No minister shall be entitled to receive a grant whose entire income from all other sources shall exceed the sum of 180*l.* per annum; and in the event of his income, after he has become a beneficiary of the society, exceeding that amount, this aid shall cease and determine.

5. In making a grant to assist a pastor in retiring, due regard shall be had to the efforts which the church from which he retires may make to facilitate his resignation; it being evident that their advantage is contemplated, as well as his, in the steps needed to enable him to retire with comfort.

6. The amount of grant to each retiring pastor shall bear some relative proportion to the average stipend which he received as a pastor, as well as to family claims, age, and infirmity; but not overlooking the length and efficiency of ministerial service.

7. No minister who receives a grant from this Fund shall thereby be precluded from occasional preaching, or from any other Christian endeavours to promote the cause of religion, although such services are connected with emoluments; but if he resume the office of a pastor, or the continuance of the annuity shall not, in the judgment of the managers, be, from any other cause, deemed needful or desirable, it shall thenceforth determine and cease.

8. In the event of any beneficiary of the society forfeiting his moral character, or abandoning the views of religious truth already referred to, he shall be ineligible for any continued grant.

9. The grants to be made prospectively for a year, and be paid half-yearly in advance; with the understanding that they may usually be depended on for life, subject only to the foregoing conditions.

10. The foregoing regulations shall not prevent the managers, at a meeting duly convened, from treating any special and urgent cases as exceptional, in reference to age, term of service, income, and amount of grant, provided the managers present be unanimous that it should be so considered.

IV. SOURCES OF INCOME.

The generous donation of 1,000*l.* made by the late Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, the amount now in course of collection by the Committee of the Congregational Union, and such collections and subscriptions, donations and legacies, as may from time to time be made to the Fund. The capital thus created to be invested in Government securities; of which capital, the interest or dividends only shall be applicable to the objects of the society, and all surplus income be invested; but in the event of the Fund at any time exceeding 100,000*l.*, the managers shall be at liberty to expend in addition, only such excess, for the purposes before mentioned.

V. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.

The property shall be vested in not less than four trustees, to be appointed by the subscribers at their first meeting.

The management shall be vested in thirty-six gentlemen, including the trustees, half of them being laymen, and half ministers, and one-half of each being resident in and within twenty miles of London; the whole to be appointed by the subscribers at their first meeting; and any vacancies occurring from time to time in the number of trustees or managers to be filled up by the managers at the meeting next ensuing the occurrence of such vacancies.

The managers shall annually appoint from their own number a treasurer and secretary, and auditors, not of their number.

An annual meeting of the managers shall be held in London, in the month of May, for the transaction of the business of the Fund. The votes of the majority of the managers present at any meeting, and voting, shall bind the remainder—except in the foregoing case specially provided for—and no voting by proxy shall be allowed.

The managers to be members of Congregational churches, and such as approve of the sentiments of the aforesaid Declaration of Faith and Order.

A septennial revision shall be made of the state of the Fund, with a view to determine whether the amount of the annual grants should, from any cause, be altered. In the event of the income of the Fund at any time failing to meet the full amount of the annuities voted, a deduction shall be made from each annuity, rather than any one should be abandoned.

The managers shall endeavour, as much as possible, in the distribution of the Fund, to co-operate with administrators of other denominational Funds instituted for the benefit of Congregational ministers.

AN ITALIAN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg permission, through your paper, to caution the public against a public beggar and impostor, of the name of Pietro Pelligrini. He is now about London, and represents himself as an Italian refugee of the medical profession, a married man with a family of five or six children, and as anxious to emigrate to Canada. He is of gentlemanly bearing and manners, and supports his application by letters of recommendation from some of the most respectable ministers of the Independent and Baptist denominations.

He was committed, in the month of September last, by the magistrates of Rugby, on the charge of vagrancy, to the House of Correction at Warwick for twenty-one

days with hard labour, a part of the money found in his possession being applied to defray the expenses of himself and escort to Warwick.

I am, respectfully yours,

HENRY ANGUS.

Rugby, January 2, 1860.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

The usual receptions took place at the Tuilleries on New Year's-day. After the members of the Imperial family, the Emperor and Empress received the grand officers of the crown, the cardinals, ministers, marshals, admirals, &c. At noon high mass was performed in the chapel of the Tuilleries by Cardinal Morlot, Grand Almoner, Archbishop of Paris. At one o'clock the Emperor received the homage of the Diplomatic Body in the Throne-room. His eminence the Papal Nuncio addressed the Emperor as follows:—

Sire,—On the first day of the year which assembles the Diplomatic Body around your Majesty I have the honour, Sire, to offer to you its respectful homage.

The Emperor replied as follows:—

I thank the Diplomatic Body for the good wishes it has addressed to me on the advent of the new year, and I am especially happy this time to have the opportunity of reminding its representatives that since my accession to power I have always professed the most profound respect for recognised rights. Be, then, assured that the constant aim of my efforts will be to re-establish everywhere, inasmuch as depends upon me, confidence and peace.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent speaks of differences in the French Cabinet, and states that Persigny's prolonged stay in Paris is not unconnected with the uncertain tenure of office by Walewski. But all reports on this subject have died away—Walewski having probably, once more, eaten his leek.

It is stated in official quarters that the budget of the Minister of War for the year 1860 will be prepared for a strictly peace establishment, the army being reduced to less than 400,000 men.

It is stated that Prince Napoleon will shortly be appointed Grand Admiral in connexion with the new organisation of the naval staff. A naval commission has been appointed to try experiments with a newly-invented explosive fusee. There are now five ships vacant in the dockyard of L'Orient, from which the steam frigates have been launched.

According to a telegram received by Count Rechberg from Prince Metternich, Count Walewski has declared to the Diplomatic Corps in Paris that as long as he remains at the head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès," should not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

The Council of Ministers has resolved upon not giving any official denial to the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress." As the *Moniteur*, the only official organ of the French Government, has not mentioned the pamphlet, its publication is to be considered as a home affair (*affaire intérieure*) which the Foreign Powers could not notice in their diplomatic intercourse with France.

A new play produced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, has caused a great sensation at Paris. M. Moequard is the author, and the subject is the abduction of a Jew's daughter—in short, a dramatic version of the Mortara case. The audience comprised the Emperor and Empress, officials, senators, and members of the Corps Legislatif. The piece is regarded as a political symptom of the most significant kind.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

Some of the bishops, following M. Louis Veuillot's lead, are trying how far the patience of the Government will bear the attempt to revive priestly domination in France. Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, distinguishes himself among his fellows by a pamphlet of extraordinary violence. He begins:—

Shall I express my opinion? I have seldom in the course of my life met with pages where sophistry, flagrant contradiction, and palpable absurdities were laid down as principles by the author with more confidence in his own ability and in the simplicity of his readers.

M. Dupanloup then proceeds to deny that the writer is a sincere Catholic, as, while laying down that the temporal power of the Pope is indispensable, his whole argument is directed to prove that it is impossible. He next lays hold of the assertion that the Papal power must exist without an army, and asks by what right should the Pope be denied the possession of an army, and why he should not use it in self-defence:—

I know (he says) that for several centuries the Pope did without an army, and yet he was honoured and respected then, not only in Europe but throughout the world; but times are now changed. After the revolutionists have kindled a flame throughout Italy, and that sixty years of political and social turmoil have upset all notions of right and order in Europe, armies of 500,000 men are required in all powerful states; and it is not only in Rome that they are required to "support the principle of authority."

As for the means, M. Dupanloup summarily disposes of them:—

The iniquity of the means equals the absurdity of the principles. The writer says:—"To restore Papal authority in Romagna would be to inflict a crushing blow on the moral power of Catholicism. For the Pope to gain possession of those provinces would be a disaster, not a triumph." I distrust this zeal. It reminds me too much of another period. The temporal power is in

the Pope's way, Napoleon used to say. It prevents him taking care of souls that perish.

Regarding the object, M. Dupanloup is equally plain-spoken. It is to reduce the Pope to the condition of a salaried dependent, whose quarters might be stopped:—

"We prefer the catacombs and a piece of black bread" (exclaims the Bishop of Orleans). "We will not grant them," it may be replied. "In that case, we shall take them ourselves."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on Wednesday:—

I understand that the question has been discussed at the Ministry of the Interior whether a warning should not be given to the *Union* and other journals which publish this pamphlet. It is signed, with a cross, Felix, Bishop of Orleans, and therefore it is contended it is not the work of the individual M. Dupanloup, but a pastoral letter in disguise, and that it therefore falls within the category of the ecclesiastical documents which the journals have been admonished not to publish. I believe, however, that instead of violently suppressing the Bishop of Orleans' argument, the better course has been decided upon to answer them.

Accordingly, the *Constitutionnel* has been publishing a series of letters by a Catholic journalist refuting the views of the Bishop of Orleans. In the last of these, that prelate is asked what solution of the Papal question would be preferred to him. M. Grandguillot declares himself to be the author of the letters signed "A Catholic Journalist."

Mgr. Coeur, the Bishop of Troyes, has officially communicated to the press that he had no part in the composition of the famous pamphlet. The rumour that he had, though extensively circulated, never appeared in this correspondence.

It is said that all the Ministers, except M. Billault, were originally opposed to the publication of the pamphlet.

The Russian ambassador, Count Kisseleff, has declared to Count Walewski that the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" contains, without considering the religious question, with which Russia does not intend to interfere, principles in opposition to the respect of authority on which the Russian Government is founded, and that consequently Russia will oppose the programme drawn up in this pamphlet.

It is asserted that Austria, Naples, and Spain will not send plenipotentiaries to the Congress should the Pope not be represented.

It is said that M. Guizot is engaged on a pamphlet on the temporal power of the Pope.

The *Pays* announces that the Powers who were to have sent plenipotentiaries to the Congress have been apprised that the meeting cannot take place on the day originally fixed, and that a subsequent day will be appointed.

SARDINIA AND LOMBARDY.

COUNT CAVOUR'S POLICY.

Count Cavour (says the *Turin* correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 29th ult.) does not conceal from himself the immense responsibility he is incurring, but believes he can predict that the Congress will do the Italian cause no great good and no great harm.

"Time is working for its advantage," he said no later than yesterday to a friend of his; "two things have become impossible already—the restoration of the Duke and the recovery of the Romagna by the Pope. If Central Italy remains firm and tranquil in its proposition of annexation it will be impossible in other quarters to prevent it for any length of time." "But what proposals will be made to the Congress?" asked his friend with very natural curiosity; and the count, with that subtle but good-humoured smile which lightens up his countenance, replied—"You ask me what nobody yet knows, neither the governments nor their plenipotentiaries; never will a congress have met with elements so various and conflicting, or with such an absence of preliminary concert. It is only we Italians who know in fact what it is we really do want. And, therefore, amidst all the difficulties of my task, I esteem myself at all events fortunate in this, that my proposal will be most simple and immutable. Let the wish of the peoples be gratified. Should thereupon the Congress require a fresh demonstration by the inhabitants of Central Italy of their firm and general will, I neither can nor ought to oppose it. Besides, I have the complete conviction that they would respond to such an invitation by renewing the vote they have already given more than once. Any other proposal will be contested by me." "Some one," observed the friend, "may propose the sale of Venetia; what would be your conduct then?" "Ah, then," replied the illustrious statesman, "my resolution would have to be modified. If the Austrians quit Italy, her destiny will be arranged in a more pleasant way by diplomacy; but I hold any cession of the sort illusory, nor can I believe that Austria will ever listen to good sense, or be induced to give up Venetia by any arguments save those of cannon. Be that as it may, one proposal will assuredly be laid before the Congress, and that is, the creation of a central kingdom detached from Piedmont, to consist of Tuscany, Modena, and the Romagna. France will be the chief mover and supporter of this project, and I believe England will not oppose it. It may so happen that I shall be left alone in my opposition to it, but then I shall be backed by the Italian peoples, whose desire for the annexation will be firm. Before such a proposal can be carried, they will have [at last] to break through the principle of non-intervention."

It is confirmed, that not England alone, but Prussia and Russia have expressed a wish to see him at the Congress, a circumstance that augurs well for Italy. Moreover, and contrary to the preconceived opinions of many, Napoleon himself has intimated to the Sardinian government that the choice of Count Cavour to represent it worthily was only natural enough.

It is expected that Cavour will, ere long, resume office as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following

extract from a letter from Milan indicates the spirit in which his nomination as envoy to the Paris Congress is viewed in Italy:—

Cavour's nomination to the Congress is the beginning of a new era in the Italian cause. It is a revival of the Italian idea which has been lulled to sleep by the timid pedantry of the present Government. Whether his acceptance by the Emperor indicates warmer feelings towards Italy than those shown lately, or whether it is the summoning of the doctor who is to administer to Italy the unpleasant dose to be prepared by Congress, Cavour has again the Italian question in his hand.

The Sardinian Government has been informed of the prorogation of the Congress. The time for its definitive assembling will be notified to the Powers later.

What with papers and the electoral agitation, the Lombards are fast taking the lead in political affairs, especially in these latter times, when all Piedmont is engrossed with the personal quarrels of the different factions of the Chambers.

The Marquis de Villamarina having refused the post of Governor of Milan, offered to him, Count Gallina, senator, has been raised to that dignity. M. de Villamarina has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Naples.

The communal and provincial elections in Piedmont are to take place on the 7th of January; those of Lombardy somewhat later, the preliminary operations not being yet completed. The political elections will not take place until February.

A Turin letter says:—"The Marquis Migliorati, formerly *chargé d'affaires* at Rome and the Hague, has re-entered the diplomatic service, which he relinquished some time since for administrative functions in Central Italy, and has just been named Sardinian ambassador to the Court of Sweden. The marquis will start for Stockholm almost immediately."

Garibaldi is now at Turin by desire of Victor Emmanuel. The interview is to settle the plan according to which Garibaldi is to be named Commander-in-Chief of all the National Guard of the kingdom, with full powers of organising it according to the tenour of the Piedmontese law, which is valid for Lombardy likewise, and may be introduced into Central Italy.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The Dictator Farini issued a decree at Modena on the 24th, enacting that henceforward, and until the final settlement of the Italian question, the States of Parma, Modena, and Romagna shall take the collective name of "Government of the Royal Provinces of the Emilia."

General Fanti has fully justified the expectation raised by the fame of his administrative talents. The army of Central Italy has been thoroughly reorganised. The actual numbers of the Central Italian army have not been materially diminished by all the reforms.

For one man that must needs be dismissed, at least three or four new recruits flock in from the Venetian and Mantuan provinces, some of them lusty mountaineers from South Tyrol and Friuli. Whatever may be thought of the real numbers of the Central Italian army for some persons are still rather sceptical as to the 50,000 or 70,000 men who are said to be now, or soon likely to be under arms—there is no doubt that its efficiency will be found greatly increased before the labours of the Paris Conference are brought to a close.

I hear, also, the most satisfactory accounts of the condition of the artillery in the *Emilian* provinces. No less than nine batteries are ready for the field, and a foundry, lately opened at Parma, supplies ten cannon monthly, perfectly mounted and equipped. Nothing, also, can equal the activity and intelligence with which the fortifications of Bologna are pushed forward. Detached forts are rising on every one of the hills surrounding the city, and vast earthworks and intrenchments are reared everywhere along its high roads or avenues. Everything, in short, bespeaks a people earnestly determined on self-defence if matters are carried to extremity.

News has arrived from the three *Oltre-Po* districts, according to which Sacossi, the general of the Duke of Modena, has passed the Po, and gone to Gonzaga with the men enlisted for the service of the Duke in Austria. They are said to amount to about 3,500 men. This force is too insignificant to do much harm, but it shows that Austria and her *protégés* have not been slow in taking advantage of the Treaty of Zurich.

Garibaldi, who was lately at a villa of Marquis Raimondi's, on the lake of Como, recovering from an injury he received whilst riding his Arabian charger, writes to his friend of Leghorn imploring him to direct all his influence towards the armament of Tuscany. Through Major Malenchini he advises Baron Ricasoli to organise a sort of militia, divided into three classes. According to Garibaldi's suggestion, on the first class, which he calls *Sedentarii*, would devolve the duty of garrisoning the towns. The second would be called into active service for the defence of the fortresses; and the third would aid the military operations of the regular active army. All citizens able to carry arms ought to be enlisted in this last-named class, no matter of what rank or class they are. This class should be supported by the state to enable the poor to join it, provided, that is, with bare necessities, nothing more; for patriotism ought to be the only motive of this national force. "I served," writes Garibaldi, "the cause of the American people for fourteen years, without receiving any pay whatever; and you know, as I do, a great many of our countrymen are prepared to make equal sacrifices." He then suggests the organisation of bodies of horse guides, which he believes to be more useful in Italian wars than expensive regiments of regular cavalry. The days of

Palestro, Magenta, San Martino, and Solferino were won by Zouaves, sharpshooters, and foot soldiers of the line, not by cavalry charges. "Ricasoli," concludes the Italian general, "is the man who can fully understand and promote a national armament of such magnitude; the other Italian rulers will eagerly follow his example, and then I am certain the Congress will be all in our favour."

The *Perseverance* of Milan states that Garibaldi was the object of a popular ovation there on the 26th, and that he addressed a few patriotic words to the people, declaring that they must not cease to arm until all Venetia was evacuated.

In consequence of a demand made by the Mortara family, who gave proofs to the Government of Bologna that the kidnapping of their child had been ordered by the Rev. Father and Inquisitor Filetti, the latter has been arrested. Judicial proceedings have been instituted against him upon the charge of kidnapping a child.

ROME.

A telegram from Rome, dated Dec. 20, says:—"To-day Cardinal Antonelli had a long interview with the Duc de Grammont. The French ambassador has received by a courier, who left Paris on the 24th instant, some explanations destined to reassure the Holy See on the object and bearing of the pamphlet, 'Le Pape et le Congrès.'"

The Minister of Finance has been obliged to sell Consolidated Funds to an amount double that previously stated (2,000,000*fr.*)

The *Giornale di Roma* announces that the Pope has relieved Cardinal Savelli from the direction of the Finance Committee in consequence, according to that journal, of his delicate health. The excuse may be charitable, but the truth is, it was on account of a speech he made when he presented a report hostile to the Minister of Finance. For the same reason the Pope wished to make an example of Monsignor Loschiaro, who was a member of the Commission of Finance.

NAPLES.

Letters received from Naples state that the King had sent decorations and presents to M. de Maniscalco, Director of the Police, whose assassination was lately attempted at Palermo.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journal entitled the *Ost Deutsche Post* says the chances of the Congress are certainly not against the ideas of which the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" is the organ. "The schismatical Governments of England, Russia, Prussia, and Sweden will support the proposal as soon as France shall have given it her consent. Of all the great Powers Austria alone will defend the rights of the Holy See. Of the secondary Powers, Sardinia and, perhaps, Spain will follow the lead of France. Naples, and probably Portugal, will side with Austria. Taking every possibility into consideration, we do not think it impossible that the French Cabinet will decide in favour of the proposal of the pamphlet."

According to the ceremonial observed at the Austrian Court, the Grand Chamberlain of the Emperor received on New Year's Day, at twelve o'clock, in the name of his Majesty, the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following telegrams have been published:—

MADRID, Dec. 30.

Yesterday the Spanish squadron burnt and blew up the forts at the mouth of the river of Tetuan. The troops are in perfect readiness to continue the military operations. Two tribes, not wishing to continue the war, have withdrawn to their mountains.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 1.

On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked our encampment, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards displayed great bravery: their loss, however, was not considerable. A forward movement of the army was expected shortly. The rumour that peace had been concluded is altogether false. The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the English Minister continues to demand payment of the old debt due to England.

MADRID, Jan. 2.

After a glorious fight, the Spanish army, commanded by General Prim, has defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Castilligos. The Hussars executed several heroic charges, and captured a flag. The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1,500; the Spanish loss was from 400 to 600. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the army.

Gibraltar advices are to December 24. Marshal O'Donnell was awaiting reinforcements to hold his position in front of Ceuta before moving on against Tetuan. The fighting has been all on the extreme left of the Spanish army, where strong reconnoitring parties had been pushed out.

The Spaniards are constructing immense wooden barracks at Ceuta for the purpose of lodging the soldiers. The camp at that place and the surrounding country were inundated by heavy rains. Count d'Eu, eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, now seventeen years of age, has entered the Spanish army as sub-lieutenant, and was about to proceed to Morocco to take part in the expedition as orderly officer. The electric telegraph has been laid across the strait, but some trifling injury prevents its working for the moment.

RUSSIA.

The following letter, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 18, has been received in Paris:—"The Emperor is much occupied at this moment. The nobility in general give him a great deal of trouble, and those

of the Government of Moscow are the most ardent throughout the empire in their opposition to the emancipation of the peasants. In a country like Russia the visit of the Sovereign is a great favour; and, by not going to Moscow on the festival of St. Nicholas, the Emperor gives the nobility of the old capital a proof of his dissatisfaction. The Emperor is not only dissatisfied, but he is irritated at the concealed opposition against the emancipation, which has assumed the character of factious audacity, and which, if carried too far, may produce serious consequences. The chiefs of the malcontents are the Orloffs, Panin Menschikoff, Ribbinskietz, and others. The position of the Imperial Government is extremely difficult. The financial question and the emancipation of the serfs are two sources of anxiety and care."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Couza intends to contract a loan of sixty millions of francs in Paris under the guarantee of France, Prussia, and Russia. The Principalities offer to mortgage as security for the loan the income resulting from the salt-pits, the customs, and the landed property belonging to the convents. The French Consul at Jassy is about to proceed to Paris, where M. Beclard, Consul-General of France, in Bucharest, has already arrived, in order to hasten the conclusion of the loan.

SERVIA.

The *Serbski Dnevnik* states that the Pacha of the fortress of Belgrade has ceased his relations with the Servian Government. The pacha had demanded the extradition of a Turkish subject, which was refused by the Government of Servia, and that circumstance caused the relations between them to be broken off.

UNITED STATES.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The debate relative to the Speakership, the Harper's Ferry insurrection in the House of Representatives, is said to have been more moderate than could have been expected. In the course of the many days' discussion, Mr. Clark, of New York—an anti-Lecompton Democrat, whose words carry weight, as well from the personal character and social standing of the gentleman himself as from the constituency which he represents—on that day seceded openly from the democratic organisation, and declared that he would not act with "those who, in the event of certain men being elected President, however obnoxious they might be, without waiting for some overt act or violation of constitutional right, would deem it a sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union." Mr. Smith, of Virginia, assumed to speak for the democracy. He argued that "there was an absolute necessity that the South should present itself as a unit, not as a means of preserving the Union, but as a means of preserving itself." The leading speech on that side of the question was made by Mr. Curry, of Alabama. He argued that the real cause of the agitation was because it was held at the North "that property in man is a crime, that the African is the equal of the white man, that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." There are great differences between the different classes of persons at the North holding these opinions. Extreme Abolitionists justify violence in severing the relations between the master and the slave, but the Republican party proper is not responsible for such excesses. But whether resisting slavery by violence, or moderately and constitutionally, persons holding such opinions are equally hostile to the South. "If slavery be a crime against God and against humanity—if it be a curse to society—if it contains the fruitful source of irremediable woes, it is as vain to talk of moderation, and the Constitution, and non-interference with the rights of the South, as it would be to propel a skiff up the surging cataract of Niagara." The practical result which the orator drew from this philosophic reasoning was announced amid cheers from the Democratic benches. "If the North elected Mr. Seward, or Mr. Chase, or any other member of the Republican party on a sectional platform, such an election was to be resisted, to the destruction of every tie which binds together the great confederacy."

At times the discussion has taken a more personal turn. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Haskin, of New York, anti-Lecompton Democrats, each spent an hour in defending his course in opposing the Administration. Some parts of Mr. Hickman's speech were spicy. He said:—

Coming to the subject of dissolution, if dissolution means the dividing line of sentiment between the North and South, and virtual non-intercourse, why, we have reached that dissolution, for Northern men cannot now travel in the South, and, as I understand it, any postmaster in any village of the South, where the receipts of the office would not amount to five dollars, can, if a letter bearing my frank goes into his hands, open it, examine it, and burn it. We have reached that dividing line between the North and the South. But if dissolution means that there is to be division of territory by Mason and Dixon's line, or by any other line, I say "No." I express my conviction—whether false or true the country can judge—that when I say "No" the North will never tolerate a division of the territory. (Sensation and applause from the Republican benches.)

Mr. Gartrell (Democrat) of Georgia, rising amid great sensation: I should like to know how you are to prevent it.

Mr. Hickman: I will tell you. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I express my conviction that there is as much true courage in the North, though it may not be known by the name of chivalry (sensation),

as in the South. I do not use the word contemptuously, for I admire chivalry everywhere. There is, I say again, as much true courage at the North as there is at the South. I always believed it, and I will therefore express it; and I believe that, with all the appliances of art to assist, 18,000,000 men reared to industry, with habits of the right kind, will always be able to cope successfully with 8,000,000 men without these appliances. (Great sensation and applause, and some hisses.)

In the Senate a special committee to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair, consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans, had been appointed.

In the House of Representatives several ballotings for the Speakership had taken place, one on the 15th resulting as follows:—

Sherman (Republican)	110
Bocock (Democrat)	85
Gilmer (Southern Opposition)	18
Scattering	13

Sherman lacking only four votes of a majority. On the 16th, Messrs. Bonham, of South Carolina, and Sims, of Kentucky, delivered speeches on the relations between the North and the South, signifying their preference for a dissolution of the Union rather than endure the continued aggressions of the South upon the constitutional rights of the South. The gentlemen having concluded their remarks, the House again proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:—

Sherman	96
Bocock	86
Gilmer	36
Scattering	9

No election. On this ballot 14 Republicans deserted Sherman and voted for Gilmer, but the Democrats declined to follow their example. Mr. Gilmer here withdrew from the contest, and nominated Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, a member of the Southern Opposition, and representative of the Harper's Ferry district. Another balloting was had, which resulted as follows:—

Sherman	111
Bocock	83
Boteler	25
Scattering	9

There being no choice, the House adjourned. The Democratic members held a caucus the same night, and tacitly agreed to stand by their candidate until some new combination can be effected. There seemed to be little prospect of an organisation until after the holidays.

EXECUTION OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.

On the 16th, the remaining prisoners in the Harper's Ferry affair, viz., Green, Copeland, Cook, and Coppie, were hanged at Charlestown. The malefactors deported themselves with calmness and resolution. An immense throng witnessed the execution. On the preceding evening Cook and Coppie made a bold attempt to escape. They had succeeded by patient labour, and with the assistance of an old knife and a bed-screw, in sawing off their manacles, in digging through the wall of the prison, and making their way into the prison-yard. Nothing now stood between them and liberty but a wall about 15 feet in height. They easily reached the top of this barrier; but just at the critical moment, when the heads of the prisoners appeared above the top of the wall, the sentinel observed them, and gave the alarm by discharging his musket. They were speedily seized, and proper precautions taken to prevent any further effort to escape. The body of Cook was despatched to New York, while that of Coppie was sent to his friends in Iowa. Some coloured persons in Philadelphia had requested that the remains of the two black men might be delivered to them for burial, but it was not known whether Governor Wise acceded to the request.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

A great pro-slavery meeting has been held at Boston as a sort of set-off to the numerous demonstrations of an opposite kind which took place immediately after the execution of John Brown. The persons who chiefly signed "the call for the meeting," were merchants, many, if not most of whom, had business connexions with the South. Ex-Governor Lincoln presided. Dr. Blagden offered up a prayer, for such meetings are unfortunately never without clergymen to sanctify them. The speech of the day was delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, who drew a hideous picture of the probable consequences of the Harper's Ferry affair if it had proved successful, denounced the sympathy which had been expressed for John Brown, and highly eulogised the constitution and the Union. The resolutions were of a similar character.

A stormy meeting was held at New York on the 15th inst. An assembly of over 2,000 persons met in the Cooper Institute, to tender their sympathies to the families of John Brown and his associates. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Hiram Mattison, and Rev. J. R. Sloan, all of which were highly eulogistic of John Brown and his unsuccessful insurrection. The proceedings were very stormy, and at one time a riot seemed inevitable. Such was the confusion that Dr. Cheever was obliged to cease speaking before he had half finished his speech. Eventually, however, a force of seventy-five policemen, under Capt. Pillsbury and Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and the eloquence of Mr. Phillips, succeeded in restoring a tolerable degree of order. The proceedings then went on quietly, and soon after half-past ten o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The manifesto issued in New York with the object of discountenancing and opposing North and South sectionalism had been signed by a very large

number of persons, whose names are published in the journals.

A great demonstration in favour of the maintenance of the Union was held at the Academy of Music, in New York, on the 19th ult. The spacious building was crowded to excess in all parts, and several thousands were assembled in the surrounding streets, where impromptu meetings were organised. The mayor presided inside the Academy, and the principal speakers were men of influence and standing. Letters were read from General Scott, ex-Presidents Fillmore, Van Buren, Pierce, and other distinguished men. Great enthusiasm was evinced, and a strong sentiment was displayed in favour of General Scott for the Presidency.

The following telegram, dated Philadelphia, December 20th, appears in the *New York Herald*:—

At a meeting of Southern medical students to-day it was resolved to secede in a body from the schools in this city, and go to the Southern colleges. There was a large attendance. Jefferson College will lose two hundred, and Pennsylvania University one hundred students. They will proceed in a body to-morrow night, in a special train, from the Baltimore depot. The proceedings were conducted throughout with great decorum and propriety, and there was no exhibition of violent feeling. A number will go to the Richmond Medical College.

The terms of the treaty which the United States have made with the Mexican Government had been published. They comprised some most important concessions, such as the perpetual right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the passage of goods free of duty, the right to guard the transit by armed force, &c. In return, the Americans are to pay some four millions of dollars, that is eight hundred thousand pounds.

Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., a venerable Quaker, stated at the John Brown meeting in Philadelphia, that he had been instrumental in aiding 2,245 slaves to escape by the "underground railroad," beside about 200 more whom he had assisted before he began to keep an account. The statement was greeted with much applause.

INDIA.

Dates from Calcutta are to the 22nd. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

Sir Hope Grant has arrived in Calcutta, to organise the Indian expedition to China. It is not, I am assured, in any case to exceed 13,000 men, and will probably not exceed 10,000. Of these, one half will be Sikhs, but the regiments have not yet been requested to volunteer. The 67th and 3rd Buffs were despatched some time since to protect the Europeans in Hongkong and Shanghai, and the 27th, 53rd, 60th, 76th, and 99th, with the 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans, have been warned for service in China. It is quite possible, however, that the names of some of these regiments may be changed before the expedition actually sails, as orders from home frequently interrupt all plans. Two batteries of Artillery are also to be despatched, and, I believe, all the Royal Engineers available.

The great difficulty will be the means of carriage. The steamers cannot ascend the Peiho further than Tientsin, and from thence to Peking there is 100 miles to be traversed by land. The road, though excellent, is bordered by deep fields, filled in June with black sticky mud, impassable for anything except perhaps elephants. Along this road we must convey some fifteen miles of baggage, and draught cattle will therefore be of the first importance. They are obtainable to some extent in China; but I believe efforts will be made to send a large proportion of the whole direct from Calcutta. Active exertions will not begin for a few weeks more; but, with Sir James Outram as President in Council, it is not probable that much will be forgotten. While, however, nothing will be wanting to carry out English orders, I must not be understood to convey the impression that the war is popular. It is not. The Indian world is for once very nearly satiated with war, and even the army would have preferred to see re-organisation precede a new campaign. There is also an idea among officials that the difficulty of the task is underrated in England. Nobody here knows much about Peking, but Government has numbers of accounts, and maps collected during the last war from Jesuits in China. According to these the expedition will not be exactly a military promenade. We have Tartars, not Chinese, to meet this time, and nobody knows in what numbers. Any attack on Peking will demand a large siege train, for the city has walls which, though old, are, from their thickness, almost as impregnable to shot as earthworks, with a deep canal or moat in front, and a picked army behind them.

The following is an official return of the traffic, expenses, and profits of all the Indian railways during the last half of 1858. It is official, and therefore late, but the only changes have been greatly for the better:—

Railways.	Passengers.	Maunds of goods.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenses.	Profits p. c. p. an.
East India	4,515	20,834	Rs. 7,172	Rs. 3,593	61
Gr. Ind. Penin.	4,305	14,112	4,884	2,117	41
Madras	1,459	8,605	2,473	1,642	33

During the half-year the East India Railway carried 591,578 passengers; the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 553,816; and the Madras Railway, 140,110; distributed thus:—

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
East India Railway	55,082	28,651	8,445
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	505,138	41,708	6,970
Madras Railway	133,747	5,965	998

This gives a total of 2,571,003 passengers carried during the year.

Rebel-hunting had commenced in Bundelcund, and there were hopes of hemming in all the rebels in that quarter. On the Oude frontier the police had had a skirmish or two, and, according to all accounts, the rebels in Nepal were determined to fight. The *Overland Friend* says:—"Lord Canning continues his official progress. He entered Cawnpore on the

2nd inst., and on the following day held a durbar for the reception of the Maharajah of Rewah, the chiefs and jagheerdars of Bundelcund, and the chiefs and principal residents of the districts of Benares and Allahabad. This durbar is almost as remarkable in the history of our policy as that of Lucknow was for the perpetuation of the talookdaree system in Oude. As a reward for the services rendered by the Maharajahs of Rewah and Chirkaree, and the Jagheerdars of Logassee and Gaurihar, during the rebellion, they were promised that "the government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient custom of their respective families." Although the old policy was in all cases to refuse assent to adoption, under the belief that the British rule was not only a blessing, but was desired by the subjects of native states, the rebellion has proved that this, like many other beliefs, is unfounded. The landholder who has aided us now possesses perpetuity in the land; the native ruler, who has most clearly proved his loyalty, may now perpetuate his rule, even in the failure of direct heirs. In addition to this gift the Rewah Chief received a khillut of Rs. 10,000 and an increase of territory; the Chirkaree Chief a khillut of Rs. 20,000, a large pergunnah, and the honour of an hereditary salute of 11 guns. The Maharajah of Benares was similarly honoured, and the Governor-General paid a return visit to each of the three at their respective encampments. On the 5th instant Lord Canning left for Futteghur, which he was to leave on the 16th for Agra. It is expected that he will be at Delhi on the 20th December, at Lahore about the end of January, at Simla during the hot season, and return to Calcutta through Central India in time to meet his successor before departing from India in 1861. But the act of the Legislative Council provided for his absence from Calcutta for only seven months, and the arrival of Mr. Wilson and the preparations for the China expedition may necessitate his return long before he can carry out the original programme."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French pamphlet has been translated into Italian, and circulated in great numbers in the Romagna.

The American Government is said to have offered its intervention between the French and English and the Chinese.

Peace has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres, by the mediation of Paraguay. Buenos Ayres was again to be incorporated into the Confederation.

A letter from Teheran of 2nd November announces the arrival of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the successor of Mr. Murray as English Minister at the Court of Persia. Sir Henry has been received by the Shah.

It is said the French Government has appointed a military governor to the newly-acquired territory at Zoula, on the coast of Abyssinia. Model houses, likewise, are being constructed, and all the matériel is being prepared for the occupation of that maritime position.

A letter from Tours, of December 25th, says that MM. Lachaud and Seiller, the advocates of Mlle. Lemoigne, continue to receive numerous proposals for Angelina's hand; the greater part of the letters are posted in France, but many come from England, Italy, and even Spain.

The *Delhi Gazette* says that "the Bara Rajah is going to turn Christian and marry the daughter of one of the section writers of the government secretariat. The Rajah of Koopoorhulla set the example by marrying a young Christian lady, and it seems others are going to follow it."

It is stated in a Cape paper that a number of free negroes, disgusted with the insolence with which they are treated in that "land of liberty," the United States, have sent one of their number to the Cape Colony to make inquiries respecting a suitable locality for settling on the vicinity of our outlying possessions.

We read that the English government has ordered Colonel Cadogan, military attaché to the British Legation at Turin, to proceed to the headquarters of General Fanti at Bologna. This fact is regarded as a new proof of the interest which is taken by the British Government in Central Italy.

Cardinal Viale, Archbishop of Bologna, has published a circular, addressed to his diocesan, to warn them against the efforts of the Bible Societies, and against the distribution of immoral books. The Archbishop of Florence has likewise written a letter addressed to Baron Ricasoli, Prime Minister, complaining of the circulation of irreligious and obscene books in Tuscany, while the Provisional Government takes no pains to prevent it.

THE REVENUE.

The returns just issued show that for the year ending Dec. 31, the total revenue of the country was 11,070,469*l.* against 66,286,995*l.* in 1858. The items are as follow:—

Customs	£21,824,579
Excise	19,041,000
Stamps	7,976,981
Taxes	3,231,000
Property-tax	6,077,106
Post-office	3,225,000
Crown Lands	282,079
Miscellaneous	1,412,724

The account for the quarter ended Saturday is extremely favourable. The total increase upon the quarter, which is about 80,000*l.*, would be upwards of 700,000*l.* but for an accidental dimi-

nation under the head of miscellaneous, attributable to the very large receipts from the sale of old stores in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. In Customs there is an increase of about 15,000*l*. Excise shows an increase of about 360,000*l*. Land and Assessed Taxes exhibit an increase of 41,000*l*. The Income Tax yields an increase of about 390,000*l*, owing to the augmented rate of duty. There is a decrease of 30,000*l* under the head Post-office, and of about 11,000*l* in Stamps. Crown Lands are all but stationary, but the item Miscellaneous, for the reason stated above, shows a decrease on the quarter of about 683,000*l*.

In the twelve months, the increase upon Customs is about 720,000*l*, and that upon Excise about 1,080,000*l*. Land and Assessed Taxes are swollen by nearly 73,000*l*, while the receipts of the Post-office exhibit an excess of about 150,000*l*. In the Income Tax, the decrease for the year is more than 1,500,000*l*, owing to the diminished rate of duty as compared with that of the corresponding period last year. There is a very slight variation under the head Crown Lands, and in the Miscellaneous Receipts the diminution amounts to about 718,000*l*. The net decrease for the year is nearly 217,000*l*. But for the cause already explained, accounting for the diminution under the head Miscellaneous, and the reduction in the rate of Income Tax, the Revenue for the year would have yielded an increase of more than 2,000,000*l*.

OBITUARY OF 1859.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Several Sovereigns have died this year; the Kings of Naples and of Sweden, the Emperor of Morocco, and the Bey of Tunis. The death of the bride-Queen of Portugal occasioned sorrow throughout Europe. A long list of British Peers is in the necrology of 1859, among whom Lord Minto, Lord Westmoreland, and Lord Waldegrave are perhaps of the most general interest. Two Earls of Jersey, father and son, dying within the same month, was a pathetic incident. Of soldiers we have lost General Jacob, whose place can hardly be filled; and Generals Lushington and Sir W. Eyre. The Church has lost two aged Bishops—the Bishop of Bangor and Dr. Malby; and also Dean Erskine of Ripon. The Dissenters have lost a great man by the death of the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham. Two India Statesmen have departed: Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Mr. Shepherd, of the India Council. Abroad, the ancient Metternich has disappeared from the scene, after witnessing the doom of his policy; and the Chinese magnate Yeh—no less a man perhaps in his eastern sphere. With far deeper concern we have witnessed the departure of the Marquis Lajatico, in the very day-spring of his country's liberties. The most conspicuous loss of the year is that of Humboldt, whose life was the same thing as an era in scientific history. At home we have had our own losses—the last the heaviest—not forgetting in the world of intellect and learning, the death of Manuel Johnson in March, and of Professor Nichol in September. Dr. Lardner died in April, and Professors Lee and G. Wilson in May and November.

In applied science, we have been bereaved of several of our greatest men, as Brunel and Robert Stephenson, the first engineers in the world; and Richard Hamilton, the architect, the finder of the Rosetta Stone, the promoter of the Elgin Marbles, and procurer of many Egyptian and Italian works of art, the effective trustee of the British Museum, and the founder of the Geographical Society. In literature we shall meet no more several familiar minds and voices. Macaulay is gone; and Hallam, and Leigh Hunt, and De Quincey, and Sir James Stephen, and Lady Morgan, and Lord Murray of the old Edinburgh coterie, and Bayle St. John. Abroad, Washington Irving and William Prescott have departed, and De Tocqueville. The ravage has not been less among the artists. Germany has lost Spohr. Of painters we have lost Leslie, and Ripplingill, and David Cox, and Frank Stone, and James Ward, the father of the Royal Academy. Bacon the sculptor is gone; and among singers, the lamented Bosio. Jacob Bell's name ought to be recorded as that of a generous and discerning friend of artists and patron of art.

To the above names may surely be added Joseph Sturge, the philanthropist.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 4, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME, Tuesday.

The Duke of Grammont has positively stated to the Holy See that the pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congrès," does not contain the programme of the French Government for the Congress. This explanation has produced an excellent effect on the Sovereign Pontiff, and hopes are entertained that his Holiness will not object to be represented at the Congress.

Letters from Rome to the 31st ult. state that Cardinal Antonelli had announced that he would leave for Paris on the 12th of January next, and that no counter order was yet positively known.

In reply to a demand of the Financial Consulta, the Pope said that he had received offers amounting to 12,000,000 of Roman scudi, made by Catholics, but that he had provisionally refused them.

NAPLES (via Marseille), Dec. 31.

The general amnesty had been deferred, but fifty individual pardons have been granted.

TURIN, Jan. 2.

At the reception of the Diplomatic Corps, yesterday, no official speech was made. The words alleged to have been spoken by the King are a pure invention.

MADRID, Jan. 2.

Three vessels sailing under the English flag, and carrying contraband of war, have been brought from Cents to Algeiras.

The following telegram was—very unintelligibly—transmitted to Mr. Reuter, and he gives it under reserve:—

PERA, Dec. 28.

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

Two thousand rebels, and their leaders, Mammo Thadoor Benimah (?) and his sons, were made prisoners at the frontiers of Oude. The Legem (Begum?) escaped.

It is reported that at the receptions on Monday the Pope's Nuncio drew the Russian ambassador aside, and said to him—"I am afraid, Excellency, that henceforward the Catholic Church must rely upon schismatic Russia." There were unusually few priests at the levee, but, on the other hand, the unusually large number of twenty-seven Protestant ministers attended.—*Daily News*.

The Imperial brochure subsists in all its force, and every pen known to be guided by Government in every journal here defends it against all comers. Episcopal pamphleteers are refuted by semi-official writers; among others, last evening, in the *Pays* by the veteran Granier de Cassagnac, who bitterly inveighs against Dupanloup. 80,000 copies of the Emperor's Sybilline leaves have now been diffused all over Europe, and France will enter Congress with a clear and straightforward programme.—*Globe Correspondent*.

M. Farini, Dictator of Modena, has published a decree, introducing the Sardinian codes into Romagna from the 1st of May next. By another decree, its territory is divided into provinces, circumscriptions, and communes on the Sardinian system. A third decree grants pensions of 30*l*. per annum to the Romagnese unable to work in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"The Governor of Venice went a few days ago to Vienna to warn the Cabinet that Venetia would be ungovernable if concessions were not made, and he conjured the Emperor himself to make these concessions rather than have them imposed on him by the Congress. The observations of the Governor were, however, but coolly received."

Several friends of Mazzini have suddenly been arrested in Tuscany on suspicion of continuing to conspire against the annexation party in power.

PRO-PAPAL MEETING IN LONDON.

Last night "an indignation meeting" of Roman Catholics, most numerously attended, convened at the instance of the Catholic Aid Association, was held in the Hanover-square Rooms, Mr. Richard Keeley acting as chairman. There could not have been less than 2,000 persons present. The meeting was called for the purpose of affording the Catholics of the metropolis an opportunity of publicly expressing their feelings of devoted attachment to the Pope, and their indignation at the attempt now in contemplation to despoil the Holy Father of his temporal jurisdiction and power. The greatest unanimity, approaching often to enthusiasm, was evinced by the audience, a considerable number of whom were women, throughout the whole proceedings, which lasted several hours. The platform was almost as crowded as the body of the hall, but there were few, if any, persons of note among either the Roman Catholic clergy, or laity upon it. Some Roman Catholic priests were present, but they took no part in the proceedings so far as speaking went. The admission to the hall was free, but by ticket, and to the platform and some reserved seats by tickets sold at 1*s*. each. Letters of apology, assigning various reasons for not being able to attend the meeting, but all expressing sympathy with its object, were read from the Roman Catholic bishops of Birmingham and Shrewsbury, and "the Vicar-Apostolic of the northern district of Scotland;" also from the Rev. Canon Oakley, Lord Fielding, the Hon. Charles Langdale, and Mr. M. J. Rhodes.

Mr. H. J. PRENDERGAST, who said it was his pride to have been, with Daniel O'Connell, one of the original founders of the Catholic Association, and to have stood by it to the last, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Dr. HILL, who said there were six or seven millions of Catholics in Ireland, and altogether nearly eight millions, or one-third of the whole population, in the British empire; and whatever might be the result of the present attack on the Papal power, hundreds of thousands would be found ready to support the head of the Catholic Church in any emergency. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BRETT, of North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, moved the next resolution, viz.:—

That although, as Catholics, we firmly believe the spiritual authority of the Pope not to be of necessity dependent on his temporal power, we yet consider that the diminution of such temporal power would be detrimental to established government and injurious to the best interests of religion.

All Christendom was, he said, rising as one man to protest against this irruption on the States of the Church.

Mr. JAMES BURKE moved the following resolution:—

That as London is the source whence emanate so many

attacks on the Pope, we deem it the special duty of the Catholics residing in this metropolis to express their sympathy with His Holiness, and that an address be adopted.

He said that the Pope did not lack supporters either in France or in Germany. When the hero-primate of Orleans was found uniting with the eighty-six other bishops, Napoleon would not like to oppose them. In Germany there were legions ready to be formed in defence of the Pope, and a bishop had gone on from Cologne to Rome with an address of condolence, having 250,000 signatures attached to it.

Signor GIANNINI, who was announced by Mr. Burke as a real live Italian from Rome, in a speech of very good English, defended the humane and enlightened manner in which the Pope dispensed his temporal revenues in works of charity and in the spread of religion and education.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Harper, who formerly held high preferment in the Established Church, and during whose speech Mr. T. A. Malone, a lecturer on chemistry and a Catholic, who had ventured to say the Pope would be freer in Ireland than in Rome, received some very rough usage indeed at the hands of some violent partisans near the door. He was struck violently in the eye, forced from the room, and lost his hat in the mêlée. It was subsequently resolved, that the address be forwarded for presentation to the Pope to the care of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster. The meeting did not break up till an unusually advanced hour.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

The funeral of Lord Macaulay will take place in Westminster Abbey on Monday next, January 9th, at one o'clock.

The 1,677 deaths of last week exhibit an excess amounting to 221 over the average mortality in London in the last week of the year.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, William Jones was convicted of attempting to murder one of the wardens of the House of Correction, and sentence of death was recorded against him.

RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL BOWLES.—PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 2.—We are informed, upon good authority, that Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., has resigned, or given notice of his intention to resign, the office of Commander-in-Chief at this port; and with him, also, it is stated, Captain Arthur Farquhar, of the Victory (flag ship), Flag-Lieutenant Robinson, and the Admiral's Secretary, Mr. F. G. Fagan. It is, however, stated, that they will retain their appointments until the 1st of March.—*Daily News*.

An important meeting of schoolmasters was held yesterday, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, the Rev. E. H. Gifford, of King Edward's School, Birmingham, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the whole question of university local examinations. The feeling of the meeting was favourable to joint action on the part of the two universities, and also to the holding of but one examination annually, and that to take place at all the centres simultaneously. It was further recommended that the universities should take in turns the examination of senior and of junior candidates, that proficiency in religious knowledge should receive the same marks as other subjects, and that every junior candidate shall be at least in his fifteenth year. The discussions which preceded the adoption of the various resolutions were of a very interesting character.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—On Monday evening last the friends of Mr. Spurgeon held a meeting at New Park-street Chapel with the view of presenting their pastor with a New Year's offering towards the completion of the new Tabernacle. A report was read by Mr. Cook, the honorary secretary, of the receipts and expenditure since the commencement of the undertaking, from which it appeared that the amount already collected was only sufficient to answer about one-half the requirements for the completion of the building. The sum of 9,000*l*. was already absorbed in the purchase of the ground and for other purposes. More than 100 men were constantly employed, and the walls were rapidly rising. There was still at the banker's 8,000*l*., which is a large sum, but when it was taken into consideration that at least 30,000*l*. would be needed by the time the building was finished it would be at once seen that there must be no lack of energy on Mr. Spurgeon's friends' part till the money that was wanted was obtained. The gentleman who gave 3,000*l*. on the laying of the first stone had forwarded to the secretary an intimation that he would give 2,000*l*. more. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, very warmly advocating the work, and remarked that it was truly surprising that so large a sum should have been collected in so short a time by the followers of this popular preacher. It is confidently hoped that by the end of this year the Tabernacle will be finished and opened for public service entirely free from debt.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was again scantily supplied with English wheat, consigned and by land-carriage. There was a moderate inquiry for the few samples of fine and useful quality on offer, at full prices. Damp parcels, however, moved off slowly, at late currencies. The show of foreign wheat was rather limited, and importers, generally, were very firm in their demands. Most descriptions moved off slowly, but without leading to any change in value. Floating cargoes of grain were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. The quantity of barley on the stands was rather limited. On the whole, the trade moved slowly, at full quotations. The malt-trade was in a very inactive state, and prices were barely supported. We had a good demand for oats, at extreme currencies.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"George Hale" may see from our last number that the discussion on the subject he deals with is closed.

"J. C. Johnson" calls attention to the large expenditure (7,000*l.*) for the two series of special services at St. Paul's. It is to be remembered that the greater part of the expense has been devoted to the decoration of the Cathedral—an object distinctly stated in the appeals that have been made, and of the importance of which wealthy Churchmen must decide for themselves.

"A Lover of Religious Liberty" next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE new year has opened with a brief speech from the Emperor of the French to the Diplomatic Corps, ambiguous as the Delphic oracle. As it was evidently not intended to throw light on the Imperial policy, we see no use in endeavouring to extract meaning from it. Facts speak more unerringly. What has not occurred has more significance than actual events. The Pamphlet has not been disavowed, but is read all over Europe, the Ministerial press of Paris has not questioned the wisdom of its suggestions, and Walewski has not resigned. The hitch as to the meeting of the Congress seems to be nearly adjusted. The Pope, good easy man, is almost satisfied with the declaration that the Pamphlet "does not contain the programme of the French Government for the Congress," and is not likely to hold out long against Cardinal Antonelli's departure. Prince Gortschakoff is already on his way to Paris. The Pamphlet, then, has only caused a short delay, anything but injurious to the cause of Italian independence, and given almost a guarantee that the Romagna will not be restored to the Pope.

The remarks of Count Cavour, the Piedmontese plenipotentiary, copied into another column, indicate the probable issue of the coming Congress. France will probably propose, and England not oppose, the creation of a central kingdom detached from Piedmont, to consist of Tuscany, Modena, and the Romagna. In opposing this scheme, and in urging annexation to Piedmont, Count Cavour expects to stand alone. The general drift of his conversation, and the equivocal policy of the Tuscan rulers, indicate that opposition to the French plan will not be very strenuous. Is not such an arrangement, indeed, part of the compact agreed upon at Plombières some fifteen months ago by the Emperor and the Piedmontese statesman?

No episode of the great Italian question has created greater interest in this country than the arrest at Bologna by Farini, the Aristides of modern Governors, of the Rev. Inquisitor Filetti, on the charge of "kidnapping a child"—that child being the boy Mortara! The Rev. Inquisitor may not be punished, seeing that he only carried out Papal law; but for the decisions of the infallible Head of the Church to be coolly discussed and condemned by a secular tribunal, will bring more contempt upon the artificial thunder of the Vatican than any mandate from the Tuileries.

Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary for Ireland, has been delighting his constituents in Oxford with a very Liberal speech, but which, we fear, indicates a willingness to make dangerous concessions to the Irish Catholics on the national education question. He encourages the hope of a Liberal

measure of Parliamentary Reform being introduced, and carried. But the obstructives are already at work—in one direction by insisting that an 8*l.* borough franchise is the only safe limit; in another (the *Times*) with the suggestion, which looks almost like a joke, that "these things are not to be done without grave consideration; consideration requires time, and time is just now that of which our Ministry have got the least to spare." If the Government takes the *Times* into its councils, the time for a Reform Bill will never arrive.

We record elsewhere the success of the special religious services held in several metropolitan theatres. They appear to have brought under the sound of the Gospel the very class whose presence was desired, and that in overflowing numbers. But the combined action for such purposes that suits so orthodox a Churchman as Lord Shaftesbury, alarms the timid conscience of the Bishop of Ripon. That evangelical prelate, on being asked to give his sanction to a plan for alternate services in Bradford, similar to that in operation in London, replies:—"But, in the present state of the Church in this country, I am of opinion it is better for the interests of religion that such services should be conducted exclusively by Churchmen, or exclusively by Dissenters." A more distinct confession that the Established Church is the great obstacle to Christian union could not be desired.

The Church party have, or suppose they have, other causes for alarm besides the probable abolition of Church-rates. There has been held during the past week a Conference of Church schoolmasters. After many elaborate papers had been read, the meeting very cordially resolved to have another "pull at the Exchequer." These modest gentlemen ask the Privy Council for retiring pensions, preferment of teachers, and increased payment to male pupil teachers! It appears, however, that while thus clamouring for more of the public money, they do not feel quite secure in what they already receive. We report elsewhere a curious discussion that followed upon the reading of a paper by a Mr. Reynolds, suggesting reforms of the Privy Council system—that is, more expenditure. The meeting seemed rather taken aback by the advice of Mr. Harry Chester (late Secretary of the Council), who warned them that the present plan was only provisional, and expressed his belief that Government had now done enough for education. The *Record*, in alarm at the drift of such remarks, asks for an Act of Parliament "which should abolish its present experimental character, and establish it on a solid basis as one of the great institutions of the country." "We have it on good authority," proceeds our Church contemporary, "that the Council of Education contemplate a reduction of the present scale of grants to Training Colleges, and it is to be feared that this is but a part of a scheme which has for its object the reduction of the Parliamentary vote." Whatever truth there may be in this report, the whole subject is being fully investigated by the Commissioners of Education. The *Record* is alarmed for its pet system—"all is uncertainty and doubt"—anticipates that the Report of the Commission will not be satisfactory—deprecates any retrograde movement whatever—and trusts that the first tangible indication of it "will meet with one wide-spread and loud remonstrance." *Tantane animis celestibus ira?*

It seems that a violent opposition is being raised against the election of Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., for the vacancy at Reading, not because he is an advanced Liberal and in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, but simply on the ground that he is a Jew. Mr. Benson comes forward to represent the combined bigotry of the borough, which seeks to nullify the Act of Parliament passed last session, with the assent of the Conservative leaders, by which members of the Hebrew race were made eligible to Parliamentary honours. Mr. Benson declares that in admitting Jews to the legislature they were disowning their religion, and were traitors to their God. We trust that the electors of Reading will make a fitting response to such an intolerant opinion by returning Sir Francis by a large majority; and thus save themselves from the disgrace of rejecting a man whose Liberalism is assailed under the pretence of objecting to his religious creed.

The House of Assembly and Legislative Council of St. Vincent have unanimously adopted an address to the Queen in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of labour in the West Indies, the system of immigration pursued, and particularly into the nature of contracts of servitude, condition, and treatment of the immigrants. The suggestion has been more than once broached in these columns, and would probably be the best means of obtaining authentic information on the subject, and settling a long-standing controversy.

It has lately been abundantly stated that the Coolie traffic is now placed on a satisfactory footing. Nevertheless, we learn by the last mail that the Governor of British Guiana has ordered an immediate and strict inquiry into the causes of the great mortality on board the immigrant ship *Marian Moore*, which is ascribed by him, not to the habits of the Coolies, but to—"defective hospital arrangements."

It will be seen that the struggle for the Speakership of the American House of Representatives still proceeds, though Mr. Sherman, the Republican, at every ballot obtains within three of the required majority. Seeing that this, by far the most numerous section in the House, hangs well together, and that by this contest members are losing their salaries, we may hope to hear by the next mail, that the Northern, or Free-soil candidate, has so far triumphed.

PROSPECTS OF THE PAPACY.

THE year 1860 opens ominously for the Papacy. We are not going to prophecy, nor to interpret prophecy by anticipation. We cannot bring ourselves to rest a single expectation on the map of the future as traced by Dr. Cumming. We acquiesce patiently and serenely in the declaration that we "know not what a day or an hour may bring forth." But in noting how facts lie at the beginning of the year—in taking their probable bearings on the future—in surveying their dip, their inclination, their relative aspect, and the evidence they present of being more or less subject to the workings of some common law, we get a general impression that Europe is verging towards an important epoch of her history; and every new manifestation that offers itself is connected with the prospect of the Papacy. We affect not to foresee what will be the outcome. A sudden turn of events may upset the most likely calculations. But were we as deeply interested in the stability and permanence of the Pope's dominion as are Pius IX. and his Cardinals, we should regard the present position of affairs with considerable misgiving—at any rate, we should feel that earthly appearances were not favourable to the object of our desire and hope.

To begin at head-quarters—the city of Rome itself. The position of the Pope and his Court, even in his capital, is far from reassuring. The Holy Father and his sacred council are under a scarcely disguised *dureesse*. They are at once protected and squeezed by a French *corps d'armée* which it is not safe to dismiss, but which it is incompatible with Papal independence to retain. Even within the walls of the city on seven hills, the supreme Pontiff dare not be left alone with his subjects. Even there revolution is only to be kept down by a strong foreign hand, but for which burning aspirations for liberty would predominate over the fears and hopes of superstition. With a Government founded on principles as inelastic as the *scoria* of the not far off Vesuvius—with men to wield it as confident in the miraculous intervention of Heaven, and as blind to the most obvious tendency of things as were the Jews when Titus was thundering at the gates of Jerusalem—with a rising tide of Reform-feeling breaking, wave after wave, upon its strongholds; a tide, moreover, not confined to Rome or its environs, nor to Italy, but swelling over the whole of Europe—the Popedom, unchanging and incapable of change, is cut off for the present from political help, and has to content itself with the shouts of sympathy which the north-west breeze wafts over the Alps from far-off but impotent Ireland.

Meanwhile, the Romagna remains in theory, but in theory only, a part of the Papal dominions. Leagued with the Dutchies, and already half annexed to Sardinia, it bids defiance to the Pope's army, and is rapidly putting itself into a state of readiness to meet any eventualities which the year may have in store for it—organising its physical force, improving its social condition, building up free political institutions, and letting in upon the country the purifying light of religious liberty. What prospect is there of regaining that dominion for the Pope? The Papal forces are notoriously unequal to the task, and it is doubtful how far, even if adequate in point of numbers, their fidelity might be calculated upon in the shock of collision. The neighbouring States, instead of threatening the insurgent province, are themselves insurgent, or ripe to be so. Central Italy is as little disposed to help back the priesthood to political ascendancy as are Piedmont and Lombardy, or as would be Venice were the grip of Austria relaxed. As to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, its Government cannot manage to hold its own without the daily perpetration of atrocities which makes even absolutism blush: and when once the bonds of tyranny, tightened by too great a strain, snap asunder—as it is quite possible they may—the Popedom will not possess a sympathising Court or Government in the whole of Italy. If help comes at all it must

come from beyond the Alps. Italy itself, which has had the largest experience of the blessings of Papal rule, offers not a single plank by which the Pontifical Government can escape from the difficulties which surround it.

Oh Austria! Oh best beloved, but not eldest, son of the Church, where are the fruits of the *Concordat*? It was to have brought back halcyon days to the Popedom, but it has brought nothing but troublous days on the House of Hapsburg. No! there is no immediate hope for the Papacy in Austria. The strong giantess, ever since Magenta and Solferino, has been subject to internal convulsions. She is in no condition now to rush to the rescue. Even if France were to surrender, in chivalrous self-sacrifice, all the fruits of her recent victories, and were to leave the door open for the re-entrance of Austria into Italy, it is doubtful if she could stir. Hungary already fronts the Imperial will, and demands the restoration of her national rights. Protestantism refuses to be put down—and, what is worse, Hungarian Catholicism fraternises with heretical patriots. Transylvania and Croatia within the Empire, and Servia on its borders, look complacently on the struggling, but as yet unarmed, Huns. The Tyrolese show symptoms of disaffection. Even Austria Proper begins to entertain the idea of Reform. There is nothing to be hoped for from the House of Hapsburg. Its narrow-minded devotion to Rome is the same as ever—but it can do nothing. The bonds of the Empire's unity are on the point of giving way—the fountain of its pecuniary resources is temporarily dried up—the crazy system which it miscalls Government would be shattered to pieces by another war—and the *Concordat*, besides being useless to the Papacy, is becoming every day more embarrassing to Austria.

Whither, then, shall the Sovereign Pontiff turn his eyes for succour? To Napoleon III.? To the author of the Villafranca preliminaries, and the Zurich treaty? Alas! he, too, has allowed the world to peep behind the mask. What designs he may have had in his mind when he received the Pope's Nuncio on New Year's Day, and professed "the most profound respect for recognised rights," it is impossible to divine. But the Emperor of the French is more than usually successful in veiling his political plans, if amongst them there be one for restoring its lost dominions to the Popedom. He has done his utmost to force upon the Pope's acceptance some moderate reform of his Government, and he has done it in vain. He has allowed his views of the incompatibility of the spiritual supremacy with the temporal Sovereignty of the Pope, to filter into the public mind of France. He has ostensibly drawn more closely to England, especially in what relates to the main business of the Congress. He has refused to disclaim officially the pamphlet of M. Guérinière, entitled "*Le Pape et le Congrès*"—and finally, he has sufficiently indicated to the Ultramontane Press and Bishops of France, that he holds himself strong enough to grapple with their blustering pretensions. All this may be but a part of a plot, matured in the secrecy of his inscrutable mind, to restore the Pope and Cardinals of Rome to their pristine inheritance. It may be so—but it looks marvellously little like it. Pius IX., we suspect, hardly thus interprets the phenomena.

But the forthcoming Congress? Is it forthcoming? It is postponed indefinitely. Will it ever meet? Not, we may be assured, without an understanding beforehand that its deliberations shall end in some settlement. The Pope refuses to be present unless the policy of M. de la Guérinière's pamphlet be disclaimed. Russia declines to participate in counsels which proceed from an intention to set aside legitimate authority. But the Emperor Napoleon shows no sign of giving way—the British Government, no symptom of yielding. At present, it seems as if, not Congress, but existing facts, would decide the fate of Italy, and, with it, of the Papacy. We could not desire a better arbiter. In fact, should Congress assemble, it can only assemble to recognise that which is, not to determine that which shall be. On the whole, the prospects of the Papacy, in the beginning of A.D. 1860, cannot be said to be flattering. But should that priestly dominion pass away, it is impossible to foresee the changes which will come over Europe. We suspect that, in this instance at least, spiritual influence will be found to have been intimately dependent on temporal sovereignty. Priestcraft is not synonymous with religion, nor does the former flourish under the same circumstances as the latter. We shall see, probably, during the progress of the year. We shall see whether, as conscience asserts her claim to freedom, and the Word of God is permitted to have free course, priestism will be able to retain its hold upon Continental Europe, and man be able to

hold his fellow-men in the chains of superstition. We shall see—very possibly before the close of 1860.

LORD MACAULAY

DEATH was more than usually exacting in his claims upon the literary world towards the close of the year just deceased. He seems to have made haste, as the new year loomed in the future, as if afraid of being defrauded of his prey. One after another, he struck down men whose names had become "familiar" to us "as household words." Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, Hallam, Prescott, Washington Irving, and, "last but not least," Baron Macaulay, have passed away from the society which they so conspicuously adorned. "Not least," we say, among them—the greatest, perhaps—at any rate, the most conspicuous, was Macaulay. In what way posterity will judge him must be left to conjecture. The magnificent fragment of his historical work—complete as far as it goes—will, no doubt, preserve his name for many generations—will last as long as the English language shall endure. Whether it was originally conceived, and, so far as it was carried, was written in the true reverential spirit and the severely honest purpose of the Muse of History, will probably be questioned; but that it will remain a splendid monument of intellectual power upon which any man might be proud to inscribe his name, none will be disposed to deny. Several of his minor literary achievements would of themselves suffice to make an enviable reputation; but it is by his History that Macaulay will be known and judged by our remote descendants.

In one sense, it was Macaulay's misfortune to have been cast on times but too favourable to the full development of his originally unbalanced mind. He began to emerge from obscurity just as the great political schools of this country, having slipped from the anchorage of their ancient and fundamental principles, were drifting about in anxious search of moorings better suited to the wants and tendencies of the age. This was particularly the case with the Whigs, towards whom Macaulay's early associations and liberal turn of mind caused him to gravitate. The moral atmosphere of that school had already become such as was sure to nourish all the young and aspiring politician's least praiseworthy characteristics. He never had any breadth of moral nature, but a prodigious activity of intellectual faculties. His reading was most extensive; his memory arranged and treasured up all he read; he could deal with his immense accumulation of details readily, skilfully, artistically; he was not entirely devoid of logical power; and he had a play of fancy which threw brilliancy upon whatever he chose to touch; but with the moral side of the great problems of humanity he had no deep sympathy. He had never sounded the depths of his own being—never known the luxury of making a reverent oblation of all the powers he possessed on the altar of truth—never submitted himself to her awe-inspiring authority. Conscience was, with him, merely the result of an intellectual process, and by that process he got at such notions as he had of rectitude, obligation, honour. Hence, his philosophy was superficial and his morality conventional. Supreme as an artist, he was but puny as a man.

Under any circumstances, this predominance of the intellectual over the moral, of fancy over reason, of faculty over sense, of what is ephemeral over what is abiding and immutable, would have made Macaulay a secondary genius. In no age could he have become a master-spirit. There was nothing of the prophet in him—for he never had a burden to deliver. He was as little of a sage—for he never enounced a maxim of concentrated and reflective wisdom. Nevertheless, his association with the Whigs probably deteriorated his own somewhat defective nature. A man whose splendid powers overshadowed a naturally feeble moral consciousness—what was likely to become of him in intimate and dependent association with a political school which had broken loose from their own fundamental principles? What did become of him? He was the glittering sophist who was employed to dress up their meanness and make it look attractive—the brilliant apologist of their petty compromises—the decorative artist always called in when they had something more than commonly shabby to conceal. And he did it without being aware of any humiliation. He knew not that his public consecration of their party selfishness was doing any indignity to his own nature. It never occurred to him that the veneering and French polish he was ever ready to put upon their baseness was an insult and a cheat offered to manhood, as well as an act of impiety to God. That the purpose sanctifies or desecrates the means by which it is reached, and that the worth of what a man does is to be measured by the worth of the end he has in view in doing it, was certainly not the key

principle of Macaulay's philosophy. Hence, he was always listened to in the House of Commons with a pleasure akin to that with which a *prima donna* would be listened to at the opera—as a consummate artist, not as a reliable politician, far less as a patriotic statesman.

To some extent, he carried this main defect into his History. It is wanting in the highest purpose. The soul of it is not as noble as the body of it is comely. It breathes no lofty thoughts into the student—it does not leave him a sincerer, truer, more earnest, more humble man than it found him. It genders no great resolves. It does not brace up the moral sense. Men are better informed by reading it—but are they, in any sense, made better men by it? Does the tone of it insinuate a higher nobility into the soul? or foster a profounder reverence for virtue? or stimulate the diviner sympathies? or stir far-reaching and self-sacrificing ambition? If not, exquisitely written as it is, it will take its place, after awhile, as a second-rate history—perfect of its kind, but that not the highest kind. We would fain have pronounced another opinion both of the man and of his chief work if we could have done it. There is such a fascination in his style—such briskness, transparency, and exhilaration in the movement of his sentences—such beauty of colouring—so much sunshine on the surface of such an immense variety of information—that to read him is to indulge in the most refined luxury of which we know anything. But, grateful as we feel for the rich enjoyment he has afforded us, and the useful instruction he has so pleasantly conveyed, we also feel that it would be a cowardly treachery to the best interests and holiest instincts of humanity if we were to point out Lord Macaulay, even as a historian, as an example of the most elevated order of genius—or as fulfilling all the great ends of his vocation.

Such as he was, however, and with all his defects, in common with our countrymen we mourn our loss in his departure. He was a man of whose talents England may well be proud—and we rejoice that his ashes will be consigned to that spot in which they will mingle, till the last great assize, with those of "the illustrious dead."

THE IMMORALITIES OF TRADE.

THE formation of the "Association for Suppressing the Practice of False Marking or Labeling Goods for Sale" will delight every upright man—aye, and even many a manufacturer, dealer, and tradesman who, while obliged to comply with "the tricks of trade," inwardly mourns over the dishonesties to which he is a party. We hail this movement as the first public stand made against practices which are eating away the moral sense of our middle classes, from the highest to the lowest grade. So general has become the habit of deception, so insidiously has it worked itself into the mercantile and trading community, that it is scarcely possible to "keep a conscience void of offence" in these walks of life. Englishmen have come to be like the lower animals of the creation who prey upon each other. Throughout the whole trading class it is "diamond cut diamond." We are fast realising the old couplet—

For sure the pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat.

Fraudulent bankers and swindling joint-stock directors are only great criminals, where all are guilty. It is a difference in degree, not in kind. Fraud is an element in nearly all our commercial operations. It gives false marks, false weights, false measures; gets trade by lying descriptions, by appropriating the names and wrappings of others; it adulterates food, drink, condiments, physic, luxuries; lays traps to inveigle us into shops, palms off upon us spurious articles, or cozens us into paying higher prices than are ticketed.

We wish it were possible to believe that these dishonesties were the exception rather than the rule. The experience of every man will convince him to the contrary. In some shape or other the manufacturer takes in the wholesale dealer, who, in turn, deceives the retailer, who finally deludes the public; and, to a great extent, these fraudulent exactions are known, winked at, and made good, by being extended to the next party in a transaction. Were society to make a fresh start in the path of strict honesty it would be necessary to alter all our standards of measure. To a great extent a pound is no sixteen twelve ounces, a quart only a pint and a-half, and the yard is not three feet. So deep-seated, indeed, have these "customs of trade" become, that the association we have mentioned is resisted by the powerful influence of not a few manufacturers and wealthy persons. "It is absolutely stated," said the *Times* the other day, "that many traders openly avow their determination to discourage every attempt to put down the evil, and that two commercial

associations, which were appealed to for assistance, replied that the subject 'could not be entertained.' Some shippers of goods, particularly, insist that the practice must be continued to suit the wishes of foreign importers, who desire to be thus furnished with the means of cheating their customers at the cost of British reputation."

"Oh!" but it is said, "tradesmen must live. We can't afford to be better than our neighbours. We must follow the customs of the trade, or go into the *Gazette*." This, we believe has been the experience of many an honest man, borne down by excessive competition. But others there are who have literally found honesty to be the best policy, and have made fortunes by their reputation for selling genuine articles. But mark the general result of this tampering spirit. Fraudulent practices spread from class to class until all feel its effects, not only in pocket, but in person. "Many of the obscure chronic and dyspeptic complaints now so prevalent," said Dr. Griffin, of Bristol, a few days since, in the *Times*, "are due to the systematic adulteration of articles of food with unwholesome or slowly poisonous materials." The moral and religious, as bad as the physical, effects of these delinquencies. Can we expect clerks, assistants, apprentices, and workmen to be honest and moral when such examples are set them by their superiors, and when they are forced to do things in violation of their consciences? Let those who are horrified at the wickedness of the Clifton confectioner, who a few days ago poisoned a number of children with his Bath buns, which it was found contained a colouring matter made of yellow sulphide of arsenic, ask themselves how far they are innocent of like deceptions? It is the lax commercial morality of the times that encourages such adulterations. It is the impunity that follows such trade dishonesties, even in the "religious world," that prepares the way for the embezzlement of the funds of philanthropic and religious bodies, like the National Society and Royal Benevolent Institution. Very startling is it thus to find the prevalent vice so generally infecting organisations formed for the very object of destroying immorality.

As a remedy against adulteration, Dr. Griffin proposes the appointment of a public health officer in our large towns, to be armed with powers for the detection and prosecution of offenders. We believe the cure is worse than the disease. Has the Vaccination Act prevented the spread of small-pox, or the Building Acts the erection of fragile, unsafe houses, in the metropolis? We have no doubt that the exposure of adulterating practices in the *Lancet*, and the publicity thus obtained, did more to purify our food and drink than a hundred prying officials could accomplish. If, however, repressive measures are necessary, none could be simpler, or better adapted to the end, than those of the society referred to, who propose to put down the practice of falsely labelling goods for sale, first, by dissuasion and remonstrance, and, if that fail, by prosecution. By joining together in a similar society, the honest members of each trade might do much to abate dishonest practices.

But, after all, a purified public opinion will do more in this case than even convictions in a court of law. "When that abhorrence which society now shows to direct theft"—we quote from a very searching and exhaustive article on this subject which appeared in the *Westminster Review* of last April, and deserves to be reprinted and widely circulated in a separate form—"When that abhorrence which society now shows to direct theft is shown to theft of all degrees of indirectness, then will these mercantile vices disappear. When not only the trader who adulterates or gives short measure, but also the merchant who overtrades, the bank director who countenances an exaggerated report, and the railway director who repudiates his guarantee, come to be regarded as of the same genus as the pickpocket, and are treated with like disdain—then will the morals of trade become what they should be." To drag to the light of day all trading delinquencies, and to raise the standard of commercial morality, is alike the mission of the press and the pulpit. Not, however, until they cease to worship wealth, to pay honour to mere success in life, to allow all their energies to be absorbed in the pursuit of money, to give themselves up to extravagance and vain ostentation, and to look to cheapness rather than quality, can we expect that the British people will be able to uproot the immoralities of trade.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE following appears in the Paris correspondence of the *Times* :—

In the number of the *Revue Contemporaine* just published an interesting article appears from the pen of an officer of rank in the French navy, on the mode of recruiting for it. The object is to show,—firstly, that there exists no reason for the French navy being so

large as that of England; secondly, that, in point of fact, it cannot be so from its want of a sufficient number of men; thirdly, that without giving greater development to the personnel it is of no use to increase the matériel; fourthly, that if the French navy reached only one-half of the British there would be just cause for congratulation, whereas this is far from being attained, in spite of all augmentations; and, fifthly, that the system of maritime inscription, excellent though it be in itself, is quite insufficient for the maintenance of the maritime forces of France, and that the deficiency must be supplied by calling to the service a greater number of men than are now required by the conscription for the army. Instead of 2,000 yearly, as now demanded, the writer proposes to call out double that number, which he calculates would constantly give 26,000 men, exclusive of the maritime inscription.

The article, which is very well written, bears internal evidence of the knowledge the writer has of the subject, and may remove some notions as to the real maritime force of France. It tends to show that not only would it not be equal to the task of aggression, but that it would be insufficient to prevent it. A perusal of this paper suggests another reflection,—that there are some among the officers of the French navy, comprising the élite of the country, to whom nothing seems less desirable than a rupture between England and France.

In reading this and statements of a similar nature, one cannot but be struck with the facility with which information from across the Channel is made to tally with the state of feeling on this side. Now that panic has subsided in England, and that confidence in Imperial policy is reviving, abundant evidence is produced to confirm the new impression. The real facts are not a whit different from what they were at the beginning of December. The above extract shows that there was no ground for alarm then, but it was the cue of the *Times* to excite alarm and to distort every scrap of information and every rumour with a view to foment international animosity. When will the British people cease to be deluded by such Protean panic-mongers?

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.

With his last and greatest work left unfinished, to stand, like a broken column, a monument to his greatness, and a symbol of his interrupted career, Lord Macaulay has suddenly been called away from the post he had gallantly stood to while life remained to him. Some years ago Lord Macaulay's health had been severely injured by an illness of the heart, but since then he had gradually and steadily recovered. A fortnight ago he was again attacked by the old malady, but again he rallied under it, and his physicians declared him out of danger. A relapse, however, suddenly took place, and on Wednesday evening, at about eight o'clock, he expired, at Holly-lodge, Camden-hill, Kensington, the title he had earned so well dying with him.

Lord Macaulay was born in the year 1800, at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire. He was the son of that excellent man Zachary Macaulay, whose honoured name is inseparably connected with the Anti-Slavery movement of the beginning of the century.

Strange as the saying may seem (says the *Daily News*), there is in our minds no doubt that his parentage was his grand disadvantage, and the source of the comparative unfruitfulness of his splendid powers. Zachary Macaulay sacrificed fortune, health, time, peace and quiet, and reputation, in behalf of the great philanthropic enterprise of his time; and, instead of his distinguishing qualities being perpetuated in his son, the reaction from them was as marked as often happens in the case of the children of eminent men.

In 1821 he was elected to the Craven Scholarship, after distinguishing himself at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1826 he was called to the bar, and in the same year his article on "Milton," in the *Edinburgh Review*, indicated that an essayist of no ordinary brilliancy had arisen to instruct and amuse the reading public. Ere long the leaders of the Whig party, in recognition of his intellectual superiority, appointed Lord, then Mr., Macaulay a Commissioner of Bankruptcy; and in 1830 they opened for him a way to the House of Commons, through the borough of Calne. He became, moreover, Secretary to the Board of Control; figured prominently in the discussion on the Reform Bill; and in defending against Peelites, Radicals, and Repealers the general policy of the Grey ministry, took a part second only in influence to that enacted by the present Earl of Derby. Having thus acquired Parliamentary celebrity, Mr. Macaulay was, in 1832, returned to Parliament as the representative of Leeds, but in 1854 he resigned his seat and office to proceed to the East, as a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta. He enjoyed that lucrative post for three years; and on returning to England turned his acquaintance with Indian affairs to account in his magnificent sketches of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Still pursuing his political career, which had opened under auspices so brilliant, Mr. Macaulay, in 1839, accepted the office of Secretary at War; succeeded, in 1840, in obtaining his election as member for the city of Edinburgh; and in the days of the second Peel administration was conspicuous among the statesmen who presided over the Whig Opposition, and advocated free trade and Liberal measures. Having in his younger days produced several choice ballads, among which those on the Spanish Armada, and the Battle of Ivry, are

most widely known, Mr. Macaulay tried his powers on a larger scale, and in 1842 gave to the world his splendid "Lays of Ancient Rome." In the following year his *Essays*, which had previously been published in America, were collected in three volumes. When, in 1846, the Whig party, under the leadership of Lord J. Russell, was restored to power, Mr. Macaulay was appointed Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet, and for a time exercised the functions of that office. Unfortunately there was between the literary senator and his constituents a serious disagreement on what they considered a vital question—he having, in regard to the Maynooth Grant, expressed opinions in which they could not concur, and pursued a course of which they could not approve. It was in connexion with this question he had spoken of "the bray of Exeter Hall." The consequence was, that at the election in 1847 the citizens of Edinburgh rejected Mr. Macaulay in favour of Mr. Cowan, whose opinions were decidedly hostile to that grant. A great outcry was made at the time on the rejection of the brilliant essayist and orator, but there is no doubt that the moral effect of the incident was wholesome, and contributed to prevent the proposal of the contemplated scheme for endowing the Roman Catholics of Ireland out of the public funds. While his admirers were deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a poet, essayist, and orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so important and intelligent, they derived no small consolation from the rumour that he was to devote his leisure to the grand project of writing a History of England. His peculiar qualifications for the task, his Parliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social experience, his historical information, his familiarity with ancient literature, and the art he was known to possess of writing what people like to read, as well as dealing skilfully with the less attractive parts of a subject, raised high expectations; and when, in 1848, an instalment of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The History of England from the Accession of James the Second," they met with an enthusiastic reception, and elicited universal applause. In 1848 Mr. Macaulay was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and delivered an inaugural address, memorable for its ability. In 1849 he was nominated Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a general election occurred, he was by his friends put in nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. Macaulay, however, stood aloof from the stirring contest, neither issuing an address, nor appearing as a candidate on the hustings. Nevertheless, the electors replaced him in his former position; and going northward in the autumn, he delivered a speech that did much to clear a way for the Coalition Government, which he subsequently supported in the House of Commons, by two orations, deemed not quite worthy of his ancient reputation. In 1853 Mr. Macaulay's various speeches were collected and published. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his "History of England" were hailed with an enthusiasm which marked them out for a popularity hardly less extensive than that which attended their predecessors, and the succeeding volumes were gradually growing up under his hand, when suddenly the hand stiffens and grows cold, and the book remains unfinished for ever to perpetuate the sorrow which all must now feel in thinking of its author.

From an admirable and discriminating sketch of the character of Lord Macaulay in the *Daily News* we make the following extracts :—

MACAULAY'S GREAT DEFECT.—The child of a philanthropist, Thomas Macaulay wanted heart: this was the one deficiency which lowered the value of all his other gifts. He never suspected the deficiency himself—and he might easily be unaware of it, for he had kindness after a sort, and, for anything we know, a good temper; but of the life of the heart he knew nothing. He talked about it as Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, wrote descriptions of scenery—with a complete conviction that he knew all about it; but the actual experience was absent. From the eclectic character of his mind it has been said that Macaulay thought by proxy. This was in the main true; but it was more remarkably true that he felt by proxy. However it might be about his consciousness in the first case, it is certain that in the second he was wholly unaware of the process. He took for granted that he was made like other people, and that therefore other people were amenable to his judgment. Thus it happened that his interpretations of history were so partial, his estimate of life and character so little elevated; and, we may add, his eclecticism so unscrupulous, and his logic so infirm. Very early in life he heard more than boyhood can endure of sentiment and philanthropy; the sensibilities of the Clapham set of religionists proved too much for "the thinking, thoughtless schoolboy;" and we have no doubt that it was the reaction from all this that made him a conventionalist in morals, an insolent and inconsistent Whig in politics, a shallow and inaccurate historian, a poet pouring out all light and no warmth, and, for an able man, the most unsound reasoner of his time. Heart is as indispensable to logic as to philosophy, art, or philanthropy itself. It is the vitality which binds together and substantiates all other elements; without it, they are for ever desultory, and radically unsubstantial—like the great gifts of the brilliant Macaulay.

AS A PARLIAMENTARY ORATOR.—In Parliament, his success at first did not answer to ministerial expectation, though it was a vast gain to the administration, when their unpopularity began to be a difficulty, to have Macaulay for their occasional spokesman and constant apologist. The drawback was his want of accuracy, and especially in the important matter of historical interpretation. If he ventured to illustrate his topic in his own way, by historical analogy, he was immediately checked by some clever antagonist who, three times out of four, showed that he had misread his authorities, or more frequently had left out some essential element, whose omission vitiated the whole statement or question. It was this fault which afterwards spoiled the pleasure of

reading his essays in the form of reviews. Very few could singly follow him in his erudite gatherings of materials; but the thing could be done by the united knowledge of several minds; and those several minds found that, as far as each could go along with him, he was incessantly felt to be unsound, by the omission or misstatement of some essential part of the case.

AS A CONVERSATIONIST.—As a talker, his powers were perhaps unrivalled. It was there that he showed what he could do without the preparation which might, if it did not, ensure the splendour of his essays and his oratory. At the dinner table he poured out his marvellous eloquence with a rapidity equalled only by that of his friend Hallam's utterance. He talked much, if at all; and thus it was found that it did not answer very well to invite him with Jeffrey and Sydney Smith. Jeffrey could sit silent for a moderate time with serenity. Sydney Smith could not without annoyance. Both had had three years of full liberty (for they did not interfere with each other) during Macaulay's absence; but he eclipsed both on his return. After some years, when his health and spirits were declining, and his expectations began to merge in consciousness of failure, he sometimes sat quiet on such occasions, listening or lost in thought, as might happen. It was then that Sydney Smith uttered his celebrated saying, about his conversational rival:—"Macaulay is improved! Yes, Macaulay is improved! I have observed in him of late . . . flashes of silence."

AS AN HISTORIAN.—Meantime, while he was in this parliamentary and official abeyance, he brought out what were called the first volumes of his History; neither he nor any one else having any doubt that the rest, up to the reign of George III., would follow regularly and speedily. The beauty of the book exceeded expectation; and his popularity was such as no book had met with since the days of the Waverley novels; and with regard to some characteristics and some portions of the book, the first enthusiastic judgment will stand. His portrait of William III., and the portions which may be called the historical romance of the work, will be read with delight by successive generations. But the sober decision already awarded by time is that the work is not a history; and that it ought never to have been so called, while the characters of real men were treated with so little regard to truth. Of praise and profit Macaulay had his fill, immediately and tumultuously; and openly and heartily he enjoyed it. But the critical impeachments which followed must have keenly annoyed him, as they would any man who cared for his honour, as a relater of facts and a reporter and judge of the characters of dead and defenceless men.

(From the Times.)

Only on Monday week Lord Macaulay had entertained his family at a Christmas party. It is true that for some years he had suffered from an affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he had a return of threatening symptoms. But he appeared to rally again; the symptoms, although serious, were not alarming; and at the Christmas party on Monday he was only so far unlike himself as to be rather silent. If Sidney Smith had been there he would not have had to complain, as he once did, that he longed for some "brilliant flashes of silence;" and yet, in spite of Lord Macaulay's quietness, his friends, in parting with him that night, little thought that in less than eight-and-forty hours he would be no more for this world. On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, he died in a fainting fit, without the least pain.

One chance, indeed, he has given us of ascertaining what he was when fresh from college. He had earned such a reputation by the contributions of which we have spoken, that he was engaged to write an article on Milton for the *Edinburgh Review*. This appeared in August, 1825; and Jeffrey's opinion of it was so high that he immediately secured the services of the young essayist for future numbers. It is scarcely necessary to say that this famous paper on Milton was afterwards republished by Macaulay in his collected essays, and we have all, therefore, an opportunity of taking his measure as a young man. In republishing it he made a few alterations, but every competent judge will endorse his own statement—that "the criticism on Milton, which was written when the author was fresh from college, and which contains scarcely a paragraph such as his matured judgment approves, still remains overloaded with gaudy and ungraceful ornament."

Lord Macaulay wrote some political squibs. With regard to two of them we quote the following from *Moore's Diary*, though the date is June, 1831. He is relating a conversation at the breakfast table of Rogers, and says:—"In the course of conversation Campbell quoted a line—

"Ye diners' out from whom we guard our spoons," and looking over at me said significantly, 'You ought to know that line.' I pleaded not guilty; upon which he said, 'It is a poem that appeared in the *Times* which every one attributes to you.' But I again declared that I did not even remember it. Macaulay then broke silence and said, to our general surprise, 'That is mine,' on which we all expressed a wish to have it recalled to our memories, and he repeated the whole of it. I then remembered having been much struck with it at the time, and said that there was another squib still better on the subject of William Bankes's candidature for Cambridge, which so much amused me when it appeared, and showed such power in that style of composition, that I wrote up to Barnes about it, and advised him by all means to secure that hand as an ally. 'That was mine also,' said Macaulay, thus discovering to us a new power, in addition to that varied store of talent which we had already known him to possess." He made an impression in the House of Commons almost from the first. To one who was uttering some disparagement of the young man, Mr. Shaft is reported to have screeched out, "Nonsense, sir! don't attempt to run down Macaulay. He's the cleverest man in Christendom. Didn't he make four speeches on the Reform Bill, and get 10,000% a year? Think of that, and be dumb."

Lord Macaulay (says the *Globe*) will be buried this week in Westminster Abbey. He will lie at the foot of Addison's statue, and close to the grave of Isaac Barrow, one of the great Trinity of Cambridge men, Macaulay's own college. The historian will not lie far off Camden—almost the father of English history—nor far from what remains of May, the historian of the Long Parliament, and near to the remains of Johnson, Garrick, Sheridan, and Gifford, the Tory editor of the *Quarterly Review*. He will lie facing the statue of the poet of "The Pleasures of Hope."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Several days during last week there was held, in the parochial school-room of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the annual Conference of the Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses. Amongst the papers read was one by Mr. REYNOLDS (Honorary Secretary of the Home and Colonial School Society), entitled, "Hints as to the Improvements of which the present plan of giving Government aid to Education appears to be susceptible." After the reading of the paper, which advocated placing the Privy Council system on a permanent footing, Mr. H. CHESTER, late Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, said he did not know whether he was entitled to take any part in the discussion:—

It was his belief that if the suggestions of Mr. Reynolds were adopted by the Committee of Council, with which he himself, he begged to say, was no longer connected, that Committee would cease to exist in 1861, if not in 1860. A strong feeling now prevailed in Parliament and elsewhere with regard to the constantly-increasing shadow of the grants for educational purposes, and the Government had been engaged in considering whether or not anything could be done to diminish the progress of the grants without at the same time lessening the efficiency of the system. What Mr. Reynolds now proposed would, if carried out, more than double the staff of inspectors and other officers, and he was convinced that the public opinion of this country would never tolerate the maintenance of such an army of educational functionaries as the adoption of Mr. Reynolds's hints would require. He then proceeded to examine the suggestions contained in the paper in detail. As regarded the uncertainty of the present system, he considered that rather an advantage than otherwise, inasmuch as it arose from the Parliamentary constitution of the country. It was a mistake to suppose that Sir J. K. Shuttleworth ever contemplated children remaining at school up to the age of thirteen or fourteen: what he anticipated was that the tendency of the pupil-teacher system would be to raise the average period of attendance; and that expectation had not been disappointed. As regarded the poorest class of the population, he was of opinion that parents who were able to prove, to the satisfaction of the magistrates assembled in Petty Session, that they were not in a position to pay school fees, should be entitled to have the fees paid for them, either in whole or in part, according to the circumstances of the case. Having thus noticed Mr. Reynolds's suggestions in detail, he must remark that, on principle, it was, in his opinion, highly objectionable for the Government to have anything whatever to do with the education of the people. (Hear, hear.) There was no more reason, in the abstract, why it should interfere with education generally than it should supersede the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1839, when the Committee of Council was established, the circumstances of the country were abnormal, and Government interference in the matter of education was, perhaps, indispensable; but the present system could not be maintained without considerable modifications; and he thought that local bodies should be established, which would do for elementary education what Oxford and Cambridge did for the education of the higher classes. He would like to see the country taking upon itself the duty of supplying from the local rates a portion of the outlay which had of late been so rapidly increasing.

Mr. REYNOLDS ventured to assert that in that point of view the expense to the country must be precisely the same whether the salaries of the teachers were paid by the Government or by private individuals. What he wanted the Government to do was to continue its operations on the present plan, but to supply the defects.

Mr. DAINFREE said if they called upon the Government to educate the people entirely, they might as well call upon them to clothe and feed the people, and to take the management of all domestic affairs into their own hands. Foreign Governments did educate the people under them, but such a system would not be tolerated by Englishmen, and he agreed with Mr. Chester that it was desirable to emancipate the people as far as possible from Government interference with regard to education.

Mr. SHIELDS apprehended that there was, after all, no great difference between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Chester.

Mr. REYNOLDS said Mr. Shields was quite right in assuming that there was, in fact, but little difference between Mr. Chester and himself. So much did he venerate the religious principle involved, that he could almost wish the Government had never touched education at all, but in the existing state of things it was almost impossible to do without their aid. In his opinion the Government grants were sufficient as regarded the schools actually under inspection, but he wanted to see the inspection, which was now limited to the 6,000 good schools, extended to the 12,000 which were now exempt from it, in order that the whole country might be properly educated.

Mr. CHESTER could not concur with Mr. Reynolds in almost wishing that the Government had not interfered with education; on the contrary, he should never cease to rejoice that the best twenty years of his life had been spent in the promotion of the Government system. (Cheers.)

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On the eve of New Year's day, there was a grand performance of music at Windsor Castle, before an evening party. On New Year's day, the band of the 1st Life Guards played a selection of music on the terrace of the Castle at seven o'clock in the morning. The Queen and Prince Consort, and family, &c., attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel. The Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were also at the service. The Dean of Windsor officiated. On Monday, the distribution of the Royal New Year's gifts amongst the deserving poor of the parishes of Windsor, New Windsor, Clewer, and the Holy Trinity, took place in the Royal Riding School.

The Prince of Wales is expected to resume study at Oxford on the 17th inst.

The Queen will open Parliament in person, but the Court will not remain in town for the season on that account.—*Court Circular*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have been entertaining a select circle during the past week at Broadlands. The noble viscount and viscountess will return to Cambridge House on the 18th inst.

We regret to learn that Mr. Gilpin, M.P., remains in a precarious state. He has returned to town after a stay of some weeks at Folkestone, from which, however, he derived little or no benefit. The nature of his disorder being such as to prevent his swallowing more than the smallest possible quantity of nourishment, his strength is of course much reduced. His attention to business of any kind whatever is strictly forbidden by Sir B. Brodie and his other medical advisers.

The *Rochdale Observer* is informed, through a private source, that the health of the hon. member for Rochdale, Richard Cobden, Esq., is greatly improved, and that he hopes to be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

Mr. Albert Smith is rapidly recovering from his dangerous attack of apoplexy. Her Majesty, on becoming aware that Mr. Smith was seriously ill, despatched a messenger to his residence to inquire respecting his health.

The *Limerick Reporter* announces that the Earl of Derby has withdrawn the notices to quit their holdings which his lordship caused to be served upon several of the tenants on the Coogey estate, in Tipperary, immediately after the savage murder of Mr. Crowe.

The *Globe*, in announcing that the reorganisation of the militia is under consideration, talks about the probability of its being placed on the "old constitutional footing," and maintains that it must be increased, even should the compulsory ballot be requisite. We hope that Ministers are better advised.

We are happy to announce that instructions went by last mail from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Hong Kong, sanctioning a mitigation of the sentence which Mr. Tarrant is now undergoing for a libel on Colonel Cairne.—*London and China Telegraph*.

Miscellaneous News.

TREASURE SAVED FROM THE ROYAL CHARTER.—A further portion of gold has been recovered from the wreck of the Royal Charter, amounting to 3,598*l.*, making a total for the past week of upwards of 25,000*l.* The ingots are all identified as belonging to the Bank of Australasia, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Oriental Bank.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT has taken place in the river Mersey. On Friday afternoon a large number of men who were employed on board of a ship anchored in the middle of the river were desirous of going on shore. With this view they entered a boat, but a strong breeze blowing at the time the boat unfortunately capsized, and upwards of twenty lives were unhappily sacrificed.

SMALL-POX IN THE METROPOLIS.—In consequence of the general increase and prevalence of the small-pox in various parts of the metropolis the Lords of her Majesty's Council have felt it their duty to appoint medical inspectors, under the Public Health Act, to inquire into the present state of vaccination in the various districts, and to state their lordships' views for the protection of the public from that frightful disease.

HONOUR TO CAPTAIN MCCLINTOCK.—An influential meeting was held in Dublin on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to present an address to their countryman, Captain McClintock, as an acknowledgment of the successful efforts which he had made to ascertain the fate of the brave men who had lost their lives in the cause of scientific discovery. The address was read, and duly acknowledged by the gallant Captain. The meeting had two objects—to reward him to the best of their power, and leave the Government to do the rest.

THE GREAT BELL OF WESTMINSTER.—The action brought by Mr. Mears, the bell-founder, against Mr. E. B. Denison, came to a conclusion on Friday in the Sheriff's Court, which was called upon to assess damages for the libel uttered by Mr. Denison in the matter of the Westminster bell. Mr. Denison said that Mears had supplied a bell with holes in it, stopped by mineral matter and washed over. The result was that Mr. Denison agreed to retract all his injurious animadversions on Mr. Mears, and give to him full indemnity for his expenses.

PANIC AT THE LIVERPOOL AMPHITHEATRE.—During the performance of the pantomime at the above-named theatre on Tuesday evening a cry

associations, which were appealed to for assistance, replied that the subject 'could not be entertained.' Some shippers of goods, particularly, insist that the practice must be continued to suit the wishes of foreign importers, who desire to be thus furnished with the means of cheating their customers at the cost of British reputation."

"Oh!" but it is said, "tradesmen must live. We can't afford to be better than our neighbours. We must follow the customs of the trade, or go into the *Gazette*." This, we believe has been the experience of many an honest man, borne down by excessive competition. But others there are who have literally found honesty to be the best policy, and have made fortunes by their reputation for selling genuine articles. But mark the general result of this tampering spirit. Fraudulent practices spread from class to class until all feel its effects, not only in pocket, but in person. "Many of the obscure chronic and dyspeptic complaints now so prevalent," said Dr. Griffin, of Bristol, a few days since, in the *Times*, "are due to the systematic adulteration of articles of food with unwholesome or slowly poisonous materials." The moral and religious, are as bad as the physical, effects of these delinquencies: Can we expect clerks, assistants, apprentices, and workmen to be honest and moral when such examples are set them by their superiors, and when they are forced to do things in violation of their consciences? Let those who are horrified at the wickedness of the Clifton confectioner, who a few days ago poisoned a number of children with his Bath buns, which it was found contained a colouring matter made of yellow sulphide of arsenic, ask themselves how far they are innocent of like deceptions? It is the lax commercial morality of the times that encourages such adulterations. It is the impunity that follows such trade dishonesties, even in the "religious world," that prepares the way for the embezzlement of the funds of philanthropic and religious bodies, like the National Society and Royal Benevolent Institution. Very startling is it thus to find the prevalent vice so generally infecting organisations formed for the very object of destroying immorality.

As a remedy against adulteration, Dr. Griffin proposes the appointment of a public health officer in our large towns, to be armed with powers for the detection and prosecution of offenders. We believe the cure is worse than the disease. Has the Vaccination Act prevented the spread of small-pox, or the Building Acts the erection of fragile, unsafe houses, in the metropolis? We have no doubt that the exposure of adulterating practices in the *Lancet*, and the publicity thus obtained, did more to purify our food and drink than a hundred prying officials could accomplish. If, however, repressive measures are necessary, none could be simpler, or better adapted to the end, than those of the society referred to, who propose to put down the practice of falsely labelling goods for sale, first, by dissuasion and remonstrance, and, if that fail, by prosecution. By joining together in a similar society, the honest members of each trade might do much to abate dishonest practices.

But, after all, a purified public opinion will do more in this case than even convictions in a court of law. "When that abhorrence which society now shows to direct theft"—we quote from a very searching and exhaustive article on this subject which appeared in the *Westminster Review* of last April, and deserves to be reprinted and widely circulated in a separate form—"When that abhorrence which society now shows to direct theft is shown to theft of all degrees of indirectness, then will these mercantile vices disappear. When not only the trader who adulterates or gives short measure, but also the merchant who overtrades, the bank director who countenances an exaggerated report, and the railway director who repudiates his guarantee, come to be regarded as of the same genus as the pickpocket, and are treated with like disdain—then will the morals of trade become what they should be." To drag to the light of day all trading delinquencies, and to raise the standard of commercial morality, is alike the mission of the press and the pulpit. Not, however, until they cease to worship wealth, to pay honour to mere success in life, to allow all their energies to be absorbed in the pursuit of money, to give themselves up to extravagance and vain ostentation, and to look to cheapness rather than quality, can we expect that the British people will be able to uproot the immoralities of trade.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The following appears in the Paris correspondence of the *Times*:—

In the number of the *Revue Contemporaine* just published an interesting article appears from the pen of an officer of rank in the French navy, on the mode of recruiting for it. The object is to show,—firstly, that there exists no reason for the French navy being so

large as that of England; secondly, that, in point of fact, it cannot be so from its want of a sufficient number of men; thirdly, that without giving greater development to the *personnel* it is of no use to increase the *matériel*; fourthly, that if the French navy reached only one-half of the British there would be just cause for congratulation, whereas this is far from being attained, in spite of all augmentations; and, fifthly, that the system of maritime inscription, excellent though it be in itself, is quite insufficient for the maintenance of the maritime forces of France, and that the deficiency must be supplied by calling to the service a greater number of men than are now required by the conscription for the army. Instead of 2,000 yearly, as now demanded, the writer proposes to call out double that number, which he calculates would constantly give 26,000 men, exclusive of the maritime inscription.

The article, which is very well written, bears internal evidence of the knowledge the writer has of the subject, and may remove some notions as to the real maritime force of France. It tends to show that not only would it not be equal to the task of aggression, but that it would be insufficient to prevent it. A perusal of this paper suggests another reflection,—that there are some among the officers of the French navy, comprising the *élite* of the country, to whom nothing seems less desirable than a rupture between England and France.

In reading this and statements of a similar nature, one cannot but be struck with the facility with which information from across the Channel is made to tally with the state of feeling on this side. Now that panic has subsided in England, and that confidence in Imperial policy is reviving, abundant evidence is produced to confirm the new impression. The real facts are not a whit different from what they were at the beginning of December. The above extract shows that there was no ground for alarm then, but it was the cue of the *Times* to excite alarm and to distort every scrap of information and every rumour with a view to foment international animosity. When will the British people cease to be deluded by such Protean panic-mongers?

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.

With his last and greatest work left unfinished, to stand, like a broken column, a monument to his greatness, and a symbol of his interrupted career, Lord Macaulay has suddenly been called away from the post he had gallantly stood to while life remained to him. Some years ago Lord Macaulay's health had been severely injured by an illness of the heart, but since then he had gradually and steadily recovered. A fortnight ago he was again attacked by the old malady, but again he rallied under it, and his physicians declared him out of danger. A relapse, however, suddenly took place, and on Wednesday evening, at about eight o'clock, he expired, at Holly-lodge, Camden-hill, Kensington, the title he had earned so well dying with him.

Lord Macaulay was born in the year 1800, at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire. He was the son of that excellent man Zachary Macaulay, whose honoured name is inseparably connected with the Anti-Slavery movement of the beginning of the century.

Strange as the saying may seem (says the *Daily News*), there is in our minds no doubt that his parentage was his grand disadvantage, and the source of the comparative unfruitfulness of his splendid powers. Zachary Macaulay sacrificed fortune, health, time, peace and quiet, and reputation, in behalf of the great philanthropic enterprise of his time; and, instead of his distinguishing qualities being perpetuated in his son, the reaction from them was as marked as often happens in the case of the children of eminent men.

In 1821 he was elected to the Craven Scholarship, after distinguishing himself at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1826 he was called to the bar, and in the same year his article on "Milton," in the *Edinburgh Review*, indicated that an essayist of no ordinary brilliancy had arisen to instruct and amuse the reading public. Ere long the leaders of the Whig party, in recognition of his intellectual superiority, appointed Lord, then Mr., Macaulay a Commissioner of Bankruptcy; and in 1830 they opened for him a way to the House of Commons, through the borough of Calne. He became, moreover, Secretary to the Board of Control; figured prominently in the discussion on the Reform Bill; and in defending against Peelites, Radicals, and Repealers the general policy of the Grey ministry, took a part second only in influence to that enacted by the present Earl of Derby. Having thus acquired Parliamentary celebrity, Mr. Macaulay was, in 1832, returned to Parliament as the representative of Leeds, but in 1854 he resigned his seat and office to proceed to the East, as a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta. He enjoyed that lucrative post for three years; and on returning to England turned his acquaintance with Indian affairs to account in his magnificent sketches of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Still pursuing his political career, which had opened under auspices so brilliant, Mr. Macaulay, in 1839, accepted the office of Secretary at War; succeeded, in 1840, in obtaining his election as member for the city of Edinburgh; and in the days of the second Peel administration was conspicuous among the statesmen who presided over the Whig Opposition, and advocated free trade and Liberal measures. Having in his younger days produced several choice ballads, among which those on the Spanish Armada, and the Battle of Ivry, are

most widely known, Mr. Macaulay tried his powers on a larger scale, and in 1842 gave to the world his splendid "Lays of Ancient Rome." In the following year his *Essays*, which had previously been published in America, were collected in three volumes. When, in 1846, the Whig party, under the leadership of Lord J. Russell, was restored to power, Mr. Macaulay was appointed Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet, and for a time exercised the functions of that office. Unfortunately there was between the literary senator and his constituents a serious disagreement on what they considered a vital question—he having, in regard to the Maynooth Grant, expressed opinions in which they could not concur, and pursued a course of which they could not approve. It was in connexion with this question he had spoken of "the bray of Exeter Hall." The consequence was, that at the election in 1847 the citizens of Edinburgh rejected Mr. Macaulay in favour of Mr. Cowan, whose opinions were decidedly hostile to that grant. A great outcry was made at the time on the rejection of the brilliant essayist and orator, but there is no doubt that the moral effect of the incident was wholesome, and contributed to prevent the proposal of the contemplated scheme for endowing the Roman Catholics of Ireland out of the public funds. While his admirers were deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a poet, essayist, and orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so important and intelligent, they derived no small consolation from the rumour that he was to devote his leisure to the grand project of writing a History of England. His peculiar qualifications for the task, his Parliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social experience, his historical information, his familiarity with ancient literature, and the art he was known to possess of writing what people like to read, as well as dealing skilfully with the less attractive parts of a subject, raised high expectations; and when, in 1848, an instalment of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The History of England from the Accession of James the Second," they met with an enthusiastic reception, and elicited universal applause. In 1848 Mr. Macaulay was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and delivered an inaugural address, memorable for its ability. In 1849 he was nominated Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a general election occurred, he was by his friends put in nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. Macaulay, however, stood aloof from the stirring contest, neither issuing an address, nor appearing as a candidate on the hustings. Nevertheless, the electors replaced him in his former position; and going northward in the autumn, he delivered a speech that did much to clear a way for the Coalition Government, which he subsequently supported in the House of Commons, by two orations, deemed not quite worthy of his ancient reputation. In 1853 Mr. Macaulay's various speeches were collected and published. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his "History of England" were hailed with an enthusiasm which marked them out for a popularity hardly less extensive than that which attended their predecessors, and the succeeding volumes were gradually growing up under his hand, when suddenly the hand stiffens and grows cold, and the book remains unfinished for ever to perpetuate the sorrow which all must now feel in thinking of its author.

From an admirable and discriminating sketch of the character of Lord Macaulay in the *Daily News* we make the following extracts:—

MACAULAY'S GREAT DEFECT.—The child of a philanthropist, Thomas Macaulay wanted heart: this was the one deficiency which lowered the value of all his other gifts. He never suspected the deficiency himself—and he might easily be unaware of it, for he had kindness after a sort, and, for anything we know, a good temper; but of the life of the heart he knew nothing. He talked about it as Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, wrote descriptions of scenery—with a complete conviction that he knew all about it; but the actual experience was absent. From the eclectic character of his mind it has been said that Macaulay thought by proxy. This was in the main true; but it was more remarkably true that he felt by proxy. However it might be about his consciousness in the first case, it is certain that in the second he was wholly unaware of the process. He took for granted that he was made like other people, and that therefore other people were amenable to his judgment. Thus it happened that his interpretations of history were so partial, his estimate of life and character so little elevated; and, we may add, his eclecticism so unscrupulous, and his logic so infirm. Very early in life he heard more than boyhood can endure of sentiment and philanthropy; the sensibilities of the Clapham set of religionists proved too much for "the thinking, thoughtless schoolboy;" and we have no doubt that it was the reaction from all this that made him a conventionalist in morals, an insolent and inconsistent Whig in politics, a shallow and inaccurate historian, a poet pouring out all light and no warmth, and, for an able man, the most unsound reasoner of his time. Heart is as indispensable to logic as to philosophy, art, or philanthropy itself. It is the vitality which binds together and substantiates all other elements; without it, they are for ever desultory, and radically unsubstantial—like the great gifts of the brilliant Macaulay.

AS A PARLIAMENTARY ORATOR.—In Parliament, his success at first did not answer to ministerial expectation, though it was a vast gain to the administration, when their unpopularity began to be a difficulty, to have Macaulay for their occasional spokesman and constant apologist. The drawback was his want of accuracy, and especially in the important matter of historical interpretation. If he ventured to illustrate his topic in his own way, by historical analogy, he was immediately checked by some clever antagonist who, three times out of four, showed that he had misread his authorities, or more frequently had left out some essential element, whose omission vitiated the whole statement or question. It was this fault which afterwards spoiled the pleasure of

reading his essays in the form of reviews. Very few could singly follow him in his erudite gatherings of materials; but the thing could be done by the united knowledge of several minds; and those several minds found that, as far as each could go along with him, he was incessantly felt to be unsound, by the omission or misstatement of some essential part of the case.

AS A CONVERSATIONALIST.—As a talker, his powers were perhaps unrivalled. It was there that he showed what he could do without the preparation which might, if it did not, ensure the splendour of his essays and his oratory. At the dinner table he poured out his marvellous eloquence with a rapidity equalled only by that of his friend Hallam's utterance. He talked much, if at all; and thus it was found that it did not answer very well to invite him with Jeffrey and Sydney Smith. Jeffrey could sit silent for a moderate time with serenity. Sydney Smith could not without annoyance. Both had had three years of full liberty (for they did not interfere with each other) during Macaulay's absence; but he eclipsed both on his return. After some years, when his health and spirits were declining, and his expectations began to merge in consciousness of failure, he sometimes sat quiet on such occasions, listening or lost in thought, as might happen. It was then that Sydney Smith uttered his celebrated saying, about his conversational rival:—"Macaulay is improved! Yes, Macaulay is improved! I have observed in him of late . . . flashes—of silence."

AS AN HISTORIAN.—Meantime, while he was in this parliamentary and official abeyance, he brought out what were called the first volumes of his History; neither he nor any one else having any doubt that the rest, up to the reign of George III., would follow regularly and speedily. The beauty of the book exceeded expectation; and his popularity was such as no book had met with since the days of the Waverley novels; and with regard to some characteristics and some portions of the book, the first enthusiastic judgment will stand. His portrait of William III., and the portions which may be called the historical romance of the work, will be read with delight by successive generations. But the sober decision already awarded by time is that the work is not a history; and that it ought never to have been so called, while the characters of real men were treated with so little regard to truth. Of praise and profit Macaulay had his fill, immediately and tumultuously; and openly and heartily he enjoyed it. But the critical impeachments which followed must have keenly annoyed him, as they would any man who cared for his honour, as a relater of facts and a reporter and judge of the characters of dead and defenceless men.

(From the Times).

Only on Monday week Lord Macaulay had entertained his family at a Christmas party. It is true that for some years he had suffered from an affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he had a return of threatening symptoms. But he appeared to rally again; the symptoms, although serious, were not alarming; and at the Christmas party on Monday he was only so far unlike himself as to be rather silent. If Sidney Smith had been there he would not have had to complain, as he once did, that he longed for some "brilliant flashes of silence;" and yet, in spite of Lord Macaulay's quietness, his friends, in parting with him that night, little thought that in less than eight-and-forty hours he would be no more for this world. On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, he died in a fainting fit, without the least pain.

One chance, indeed, he has given us of ascertaining what he was when fresh from college. He had earned such a reputation by the contributions of which we have spoken, that he was engaged to write an article on Milton for the *Edinburgh Review*. This appeared in August, 1825, and Jeffrey's opinion of it was so high that he immediately secured the services of the young essayist for future numbers. It is scarcely necessary to say that this famous paper on Milton was afterwards republished by Macaulay in his collected essays, and we have all, therefore, an opportunity of taking his measure as a young man. In republishing it he made a few alterations, but every competent judge will endorse his own statement—that "the criticism on Milton, which was written when the author was fresh from college, and which contains scarcely a paragraph such as his matured judgment approves, still remains overloaded with gaudy and ungraceful ornament."

Lord Macaulay wrote some political squibs. With regard to two of them we quote the following from *Moore's Diary*, though the date is June, 1831. He is relating a conversation at the breakfast table of Rogers, and says:—"In the course of conversation Campbell quoted a line—

'Ye diners out from whom we guard our spoons,'

and looking over at me said significantly, 'You ought to know that line.' I pleaded not guilty; upon which he said, 'It is a poem that appeared in the *Times* which every one attributes to you.' But I again declared that I did not even remember it. Macaulay then broke silence and said, to our general surprise, 'That is mine,' on which we all expressed a wish to have it recalled to our memories, and he repeated the whole of it. I then remembered having been much struck with it at the time, and said that there was another squib still better on the subject of William Banke's candidature for Cambridge, which so much amused me when it appeared, and showed such power in that style of composition, that I wrote up to Barnes about it, and advised him by all means to secure that hand as an ally. 'That was mine also,' said Macaulay, thus discovering to us a new power, in addition to that varied store of talent which we had already known him to possess." He made an impression in the House of Commons almost from the first. To one who was uttering some disparagement of the young man, Mr. Sheil is reported to have screeched out, "Nonsense, sir! don't attempt to run down Macaulay. He's the cleverest man in Christendom. Didn't he make four speeches on the Reform Bill, and get 10,000 a year? Think of that, and be dumb."

Lord Macaulay (says the *Globe*) will be buried this week in Westminster Abbey. He will lie at the foot of Addison's statue, and close to the grave of Isaac Barrow, one of the great Trinity of Cambridge men, Macaulay's own college. The historian will not lie far off Camden—almost the father of English history—nor far from what remains of May, the historian of the Long Parliament, and near to the remains of Johnson, Garrick, Sheridan, and Gifford, the Tory editor of the *Quarterly Review*. He will lie facing the statue of the poet of "The Pleasures of Hope."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Several days during last week there was held, in the parochial school-room of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the annual Conference of the Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses. Amongst the papers read was one by Mr. REYNOLDS (Honorary Secretary of the Home and Colonial School Society), entitled, "Hints as to the Improvements of which the present plan of giving Government aid to Education appears to be susceptible." After the reading of the paper, which advocated placing the Privy Council system on a permanent footing, Mr. H. CHESTER, late Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, said he did not know whether he was entitled to take any part in the discussion:—

It was his belief that if the suggestions of Mr. Reynolds were adopted by the Committee of Council, with which he himself, he begged to say, was no longer connected, that Committee would cease to exist in 1861, if not in 1860. A strong feeling now prevailed in Parliament and elsewhere with regard to the constantly-increasing shadow of the grants for educational purposes, and the Government had been engaged in considering whether or not anything could be done to diminish the progress of the grants without at the same time lessening the efficiency of the system. What Mr. Reynolds now proposed would, if carried out, more than double the staff of inspectors and other officers, and he was convinced that the public opinion of this country would never tolerate the maintenance of such an army of educational functionaries as the adoption of Mr. Reynolds's hints would require. He then proceeded to examine the suggestions contained in the paper in detail. As regarded the uncertainty of the present system, he considered that rather an advantage than otherwise, inasmuch as it arose from the Parliamentary constitution of the country. It was a mistake to suppose that Sir J. K. Shuttleworth ever contemplated children remaining at school up to the age of thirteen or fourteen; what he anticipated was that the tendency of the pupil-teacher system would be to raise the average period of attendance; and that expectation had not been disappointed. As regarded the poorest class of the population, he was of opinion that parents who were able to prove, to the satisfaction of the magistrates assembled in Petty Session, that they were not in a position to pay school-fees, should be entitled to have the fees paid for them, either in whole or in part, according to the circumstances of the case. Having thus noticed Mr. Reynolds's suggestions in detail, he must remark that, on principle, it was, in his opinion, highly objectionable for the Government to have anything whatever to do with the education of the people. (Hear, hear.) There was no more reason, in the abstract, why it should interfere with education generally than it should supercede the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1839, when the Committee of Council was established, the circumstances of the country were abnormal, and Government interference in the matter of education was, perhaps, indispensable; but the present system could not be maintained without considerable modifications; and he thought that local bodies should be established, which would do for elementary education what Oxford and Cambridge did for the education of the higher classes. He would like to see the country taking upon itself the duty of supplying from the local rates a portion of the outlay which had of late been so rapidly increasing.

Mr. REYNOLDS ventured to assert that in that point of view the expense to the country must be precisely the same whether the salaries of the teachers were paid by the Government or by private individuals. What he wanted the Government to do was to continue its operations on the present plan, but to supply the defects.

Mr. DAINFRET said if they called upon the Government to educate the people entirely, they might as well call upon them to clothe and feed the people, and to take the management of all domestic affairs into their own hands. Foreign Governments did educate the people under them, but such a system would not be tolerated by Englishmen, and he agreed with Mr. Chester that it was desirable to emancipate the people as far as possible from Government interference with regard to education.

Mr. SHIELDS apprehended that there was, after all, no great difference between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Chester.

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Mr. CHESTER could not concur with Mr. Reynolds in almost wishing that the Government had not interfered with education; on the contrary, he should never cease to rejoice that the best twenty years of his life had been spent in the promotion of the Government system. (Cheers.)

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On the eve of New Year's day, there was a grand performance of music at Windsor Castle, before an evening party. On New Year's day, the band of the 1st Life Guards played a selection of music on the terrace of the Castle at seven o'clock in the morning. The Queen and Prince Consort, and family, &c., attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel. The Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were also at the service. The Dean of Windsor officiated. On Monday, the distribution of the Royal New Year's gifts amongst the deserving poor of the parishes of Windsor, New Windsor, Clewer, and the Holy Trinity, took place in the Royal Riding School.

The Prince of Wales is expected to resume study at Oxford on the 17th inst.

The Queen will open Parliament in person, but the Court will not remain in town for the season on that account.—*Court Circular*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have been entertaining a select circle during the past week at Broadlands. The noble viscount and viscountess will return to Cambridge House on the 18th inst.

We regret to learn that Mr. Gilpin, M.P., remains in a precarious state. He has returned to town after a stay of some weeks at Folkestone, from which, however, he derived little or no benefit. The nature of his disorder being such as to prevent his swallowing more than the smallest possible quantity of nourishment, his strength is of course much reduced. His attention to business of any kind whatever is strictly forbidden by Sir B. Brodie and his other medical advisers.

The *Rochdale Observer* is informed, through a private source, that the health of the hon. member for Rochdale, Richard Cobden, Esq., is greatly improved, and that he hopes to be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

Mr. Albert Smith is rapidly recovering from his dangerous attack of apoplexy. Her Majesty, on becoming aware that Mr. Smith was seriously ill, despatched a messenger to his residence to inquire respecting his health.

The *Limerick Reporter* announces that the Earl of Derby has withdrawn the notices to quit their holdings which his lordship caused to be served upon several of the tenants on the Coogey estate, in Tipperary, immediately after the savage murder of Mr. Crowe.

The *Globe*, in announcing that the reorganisation of the militia is under consideration, talks about the probability of its being placed on the "old constitutional footing," and maintains that it must be increased, even should the compulsory ballot be requisite. We hope that Ministers are better advised.

We are happy to announce that instructions went by last mail from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Hong Kong, sanctioning a mitigation of the sentence which Mr. Tarrant is now undergoing for a libel on Colonel Caine.—*London and China Telegraph*.

Miscellaneous News.

TREASURE SAVED FROM THE ROYAL CHARTER.—A further portion of gold has been recovered from the wreck of the Royal Charter, amounting to 3,598*l.*, making a total for the past week of upwards of 25,000*l.* The ingots are all identified as belonging to the Bank of Australasia, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Oriental Bank.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT has taken place in the river Mersey. On Friday afternoon a large number of men who were employed on board of a ship anchored in the middle of the river were desirous of going on shore. With this view they entered a boat, but a strong breeze blowing at the time the boat unfortunately capsized, and upwards of twenty lives were unhappily sacrificed.

SMALL-POX IN THE METROPOLIS.—In consequence of the general increase and prevalence of the small-pox in various parts of the metropolis the Lords of her Majesty's Council have felt it their duty to appoint medical inspectors, under the Public Health Act, to inquire into the present state of vaccination in the various districts, and to state their lordships' views for the protection of the public from that frightful disease.

HONOUR TO CAPTAIN MCCLINTOCK.—An influential meeting was held in Dublin on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to present an address to their countryman, Captain McClintock, as an acknowledgment of the successful efforts which he had made to ascertain the fate of the brave men who had lost their lives in the cause of scientific discovery. The address was read, and duly acknowledged by the gallant Captain. The meeting had two objects—to reward him to the best of their power, and leave the Government to do the rest.

THE GREAT BELL OF WESTMINSTER.—The action brought by Mr. Mears, the bell-founder, against Mr. E. B. Denison, came to a conclusion on Friday in the Sheriff's Court, which was called upon to assess damages for the libel uttered by Mr. Denison in the matter of the Westminster bell. Mr. Denison said that Mears had supplied a bell with holes in it, stopped by mineral matter and washed over. The result was that Mr. Denison agreed to retract all his injurious animadversions on Mr. Mears, and give to him full indemnity for his expenses.

PANIC AT THE LIVERPOOL AMPHITHEATRE.—During the performance of the pantomime at the above-named theatre on Tuesday evening a cry

of "Fire" was raised by a person in the gallery, and a great commotion instantly ensued. Every one rose to leave, but the consternation was quickly checked by the carpenter's rushing on the stage and declaring that the alarm was groundless. Mr. Copeland, the manager, also made his appearance and gave a similar assurance, stating that, in case of such an occurrence, he had made arrangements by which the house could be cleared in five minutes. It is said the alarm arose from part of a scene falling down.

THE REV. HENRY JOHN HATCH, convicted of indecently assaulting two little girls, has petitioned the Queen for pardon. The foreman and ten of the jury, after considering the petition, declare, "that had the contents of such petition been proved at the trial of the said indictment, we should have acquitted the said Henry John Hatch, and that we now believe him wholly innocent of the charges made against him." This opinion is embodied in a petition to the Queen praying that Mr. Hatch may be pardoned.

EXECUTIONS.—At ten o'clock on Friday, John Kingston, a Coventry weaver, was executed at Warwick, for the wilful murder of his wife at Coventry on the 12th of November last. When standing on the scaffold, he said he hoped his death would be a warning. He had been very passionate, and he prayed to God to forgive his sins. The bolt was then withdrawn, and death immediately ensued. Charles Normington, a collier, eighteen years of age, who was convicted, on very clear evidence, at the recent assizes at York, of the murder of an old man named Broughton, at Leeds, on the 6th of August last, was executed at York Castle on Saturday last.

GALE AND HURRICANE.—Since Thursday another tempestuous south-westerly gale has swept the coast. It has been accompanied by heavy falls of rain, and in the more western part, thunder and lightning of a most severe character. Several serious losses have resulted from its violence. The homeward-bound barque Sir Henry Pottinger, from Caldera, was totally wrecked on Friday morning, on Sefyn Sands, in Carmarthen Bay. The crew, with the exception of one man, was saved. About the same time, in Cardigan Bay, a two-thousand ton ship, called the Britannia, was cast ashore at Bumarfawr, Llanddwyne, near Barmouth. Captain and crew saved.

CRINOLINE ACCIDENTS.—An accident happened to a young woman visiting at Mrs. Lines's, Pleasant-row, Lynn, who, whilst standing at a table with her back to the fire, found herself suddenly enveloped in flames, her projecting dress having come in contact with the grate. A young man who was present snatched up the hearth-rug, which he drew tightly round her, and thus extinguished the flames, but not without severely burning his hands as well as those of the young woman. The unfortunate daughter of Mr. Tilson, Blackfriars-road, who was so dreadfully burnt from the same cause about three weeks ago, died, after most excruciating suffering, on Thursday last.—*Norfolk Chronicle*. Another death from the same cause is reported from Manchester.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON FOREIGN POLICY.—In reply to the memorial from the inhabitants of Glasgow relative to the policy of the Government at the approaching Congress on Italian affairs, the committee has received the following letter:—

Foreign-office, Dec. 26.

Sir,—I have received with great satisfaction the address of nearly 5,000 of the inhabitants of Glasgow, including the Lord Provost and the members of Parliament for the city. The support which is thus given by the flourishing and enlightened city of Glasgow to the principles by which her Majesty's Government have been guided, and the policy they have announced, cannot fail to give encouragement and add strength to the just cause they have espoused. I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your letter accompanying the address, and have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. RUSSELL.

Robert M^r Tear, Esq., 21 Gordon-street, Glasgow.

MR. CARDWELL, M.P.—The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and Mr. Langston, his colleague in the representation of Oxford, made speeches on political topics at the meeting of the Ancient Druids on Monday in Oxford. Mr. Cardwell spoke cordially on the Italian question, in favour of national defence, and of a conciliatory policy towards Ireland. On the subject of reform, he said:—

As my hon. colleague has told you, all parties are now pledged to the proposition that there shall be some reform, all parties are pledged to the proposition that there shall be some transfer of power, some extension of the franchise. No doubt, in the details of the measure we shall propose, we shall have to encounter difficulties, and be engaged in a conflict; but we hope that if the measure be in itself a fair, a wise, and a righteous measure, it will receive an amount of public support, such as has not been accorded on former occasions at an anterior period of our history, when—I am speaking of the time of the introduction of the Great Reform Bill—questions of reform were made the occasions of great conflict and public excitement, but which will now be considered with calmness in the comparatively temperate time during which we live (cheers). I therefore can but hope that we are now entering upon a year when we shall see a satisfactory measure of reform introduced and carried calculated to widen the basis and strengthen the fabric of our constitution, and lead to a great and permanent settlement of this question (hear, hear, and cheers).

SAMPLES OF COTTON FROM WEST AFRICA.—J. Aspinall Turner, M.P., has kindly forwarded to the offices of the Cotton Supply Association an interesting case of samples of cotton and cotton yarn which he has just received from Dr. Livingstone. The sample of cotton is excellent; but the most surprising sample is a ball of yarn, spun by the natives, weighing 16½ oz., the cost of which is one foot of calico, or 1d. The other samples of yarn are

well spun, and very strong. This cotton was grown in the valley of the Shire, which is 100 miles long by twenty broad. The natives spin and weave it for their own use, and we are informed that so abundant is the cotton in this valley that a vast number of cotton-trees are annually burned to the ground. The navigation of the Zambesi and the Shire is open to the centre of this cotton valley during a great portion of the year. It is evident, therefore, that a large supply of cotton may be readily obtained from this part of Africa by the adoption of an effective agency. Dr. Livingstone deserves the utmost support, both of the Government and of his countrymen, in his most zealous efforts to develop the vast productive resources of the regions he has now opened to commercial enterprise. The samples above referred to are on view at the offices of the Cotton Supply Association, Manchester.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE FRENCH LANDING IN WALES IN 1797.—In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Cawdor thus states the actual facts relative to this event:—"On Wednesday, February 22, 1797, 1,200 or 1,400 troops landed from three French ships of war at Cerrig Gwastad Point, about three miles from Fishguard, in the northern part of this county. The ships sailed the next day on receiving a signal from General Tate; there was no question of any gale of wind. My father, at that time Lord Cawdor, and not Captain Campbell of the Volunteers, as Mr. Ridgway calls him, being at this place, about thirty miles from the scene of action, did not hear of what had taken place till the middle of Wednesday night; he set out immediately, and Lord Milford, then Lord-Lieutenant of the county, being too infirm to do so himself, desired Lord Cawdor to take the command of the troops; he collected all he could, principally volunteers, and advanced to Fishguard, where he arrived on Thursday evening. Shortly after his arrival General Tate's aide-de-camp came in with a proposal to surrender, and on Friday morning the French laid down their arms. I may, therefore, confidently deny Mr. Ridgway's fact, that the "charming Welshes" were marshalled in their red whistles by Lord Cawdor, who had neither time, opportunity, nor, I venture to say, inclination, to form, at such a moment, a regiment of old women. The ammunition the French troops had with them consisted of forty-seven barrels, ten hampers, and a large sheet full of ball cartridges, twelve boxes of hand grenades, but no field pieces or artillery of any sort."

THE STORM OF OCTOBER 25.—Rear-Admiral Fitzroy explains the nature of the storm which wrecked the Royal Charter. Combining the various reports, he has ascertained it to have been a complete horizontal cyclone. Travelling bodily northward, the area of its sweep was scarcely 300 miles in diameter. While the central portion was advancing northward, not uniformly, but at an average rate of about twenty miles an hour, the actual velocity of the wind, circling (as against watch-hands) around a small "lull," was from 50 to nearly 100 miles an hour. At places westward of its centre the wind appeared to "back," or "retrograde;" shifting from east through north-east, and north to north-west; while at places eastward of its central passage the apparent change, or veering of the wind, was from east, through south-east, south, south-west and west to north-west. Our Channel squadron, not far from the Eddystone, had a rapid—indeed, almost a sudden—shift from south-east to north-west, being in or near the central lull, while at Guernsey the wind veered round regularly. The sudden shift off the Eddystone occurred about three, or soon after, and about half-past five it took place near Reigate. From eastern parts of England the central portion of the storm moved northward and eastward, places on the east and north coasts of Scotland having strong easterly and northerly gales a day later than the middle of England. When the Royal Charter was wrecked Elgin and Banffshire was not disturbed by wind. When it blew hard from east to north on that exposed coast, the storm had abated, or almost ceased, in the Channel and on the south coast of Ireland.

REPRESENTATION OF READING.—A large meeting of the Liberal electors of Reading took place on Wednesday evening last in the New Hall. The chair was occupied by the late mayor, C. J. Andrews, Esq. In the course of a very able address, Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., the Liberal candidate, said he had endeavoured to see every elector in the borough, and, having seen a very large proportion of them, he knew this, that those who voted on the last occasion for Sir H. Keating and Mr. Pigott, were, almost without exception, determined to vote in his (Sir Francis Goldsmid's) favour. He then referred to a handbill, by Dr. Cowan, which contained two propositions, the first being, that those who would vote for him would reject Christianity; and the second, that in electing him as their member, they would run the risk of bringing down upon this happy country the judgments of Heaven. The Rev. W. Legg, B.A., made an eloquent speech in support of Sir Francis, whose opponents, he said, have not only revived an "obsolete prejudice," but a still more obsolete persecution. He concluded as follows:—

If ours be a religion of truth it does not require persecution, and if it be a religion of love, it must repudiate it. (Cheers.) When will men learn that religion is a matter between conscience and God, that for our religious opinions we are responsible to God alone; and that for any man, be he prince or prelate, doctor or dean, to assume the right of interfering is to be guilty at once of dark impiety and intolerable tyranny? Let me then exhort all liberal Churchmen, and all Nonconformists, whether they be Wesleyans or Baptists, Independents, Jews or Quakers, to unite, remembering the

time when the waters raised by persecution overwhelmed both the altar and the throne, to deliver this royal borough from the reproach of calling it unconstitutional to admit a man into Parliament whose admission our gracious Queen has sanctioned.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which pledged itself to give the hon. baronet its cordial support. The *Examiner* says:—"We are told that to excite the feeling of the town against the Jews an orator has actually been hired to lecture on the character of *Shylock*, as a convenient medium for abusing his faith, perverting Shakespeare as a diviner work has been so often perverted to the uses of intolerance."

FREE NEGRO SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA.—A kind of New Liberia has arisen in Canada, in which a large number of the negro race are finding a refuge from the Slave States of America. One of the settlements is at New Windsor, in Western Canada, and in this locality a church has been organised for the coloured emigrants, the Rev. Mr. Troy, a gentleman of colour, being the minister. Mr. Troy is a good specimen of the educated man of colour. He was born into freedom; and, although having thus had no experience in his own person of the miseries of slavery, he has, from inclination and sympathy for the race from which he has sprung, engaged heartily in the work of ministering to their spiritual wants, and aiding in their social elevation. Another free coloured society is established at Toronto, presided over by the Rev. William Mitchell. Messrs. Troy and Mitchell have been in this country, soliciting the aid of the religious and benevolent public for the erection of chapels and schools. They are recommended by Chief Justice Robinson, of Toronto. Dr. Willis, of the Presbyterian College, and the ministers of several towns in England and Scotland, have identified themselves fully with the object. Mr. Troy is now in Manchester.

THE WRECK OF THE PARAMATTA.—Mr. Traill, assisted by Captain Harris, nautical assessor, has reported on the loss of the Paramatta. This fine ship, on her voyage from Southampton to St. Thomas, struck on the Horseshoe reef, and became a total wreck. The report declares that the ship was lost through the default of Captain Baynton, the master. It very clearly describes the course taken by the vessel through the Sombrero Channel, and points out how Captain Baynton neglected necessary precautions in a channel against the dangers of which he had been specially warned. Mr. Traill makes an admirable remark on the whole case in these words:—

"The circumstances of this case, and of many of a similar nature within a short period, lead me to suppose that the desire to make rapid voyages is gradually supplanting the proper caution which ought to be observed by ship-masters. This is a natural effect of the general use of steam at sea, and the great improvement, as far as sailing is concerned, in the construction of ships. Unless, therefore, care be taken to keep this desire within bounds, it may in time create the impression in the minds of seamen that their first duty is to regard, not the safety of the ship, but the quickness of the passage." Captain Baynton's certificate has been suspended for twelve months. The evidence fully justifies the strong report. A suggestion put forth by Mr. Traill, that there should be a light on Sombrero Island, is to receive attention.—The inquiry into the loss of the steamship Indian, which has been going on at Liverpool during the past week, has terminated. The captain has been absolved from all blame.

THE TONIC SOL-FA MOVEMENT.—A happy new year to every hearty friend of the Tonic Sol-fa cause! Our movement is striking its roots more deeply than ever, and spreading wide its branches. We have reason to know that this good tree was never so vigorous as at the present moment. The last *Reporter* alone has, to our certain knowledge caused several of our friends to "leap for joy." Proofs arrive from every side that our numbers are increasing—that our teachers are growing in skill, intelligence, and personal influence,—that hundreds of young men and women who possessed no sphere of public usefulness before, have now obtained a congenial and a happy one as teachers of the Tonic Sol-fa method. They never expected to find themselves so useful. Their whole life is quickened by their new and important work. Ragged schools, industrial schools, reformatories of all kinds, are echoing with Tonic Sol-fa music; national schools and British schools are everywhere awakening to the sounds of music wafted to them by the Crystal Palace choir; parish churches in Ireland and in many parts of England conduct their psalmody by Tonic Sol-fa aid; and Christians of all denominations are following the bright examples of the Scottish churches, and using the Tonic Sol-fa method for the revival of a people's song in the house of the Lord. We open the year well. The certificates are already in greater demand than we had ventured to expect; the standard course, our safest instrument for thorough teaching, has been more largely sought for in the past month than in the whole six months before, and everything speaks of progress.—*The Tonic Sol-fa Reporter*.

THE COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The last advices from this colony (October 18) state several facts of interest to the home reader. The population is now estimated at upwards of 120,000, and the total immigration from the 1st of January to the 8th of October had been 3,881. There had been an emigration, however, to the extent of 2,139 persons—leaving a balance in favour of immigration of 1,742, comprising 917 male adults, 579 female adults, 101 male children, and 145 female children. The average number of destitute persons relieved at the public expense in the three months ending the 27th of September was 756; The extent of Crown land sold

from the 1st of January to the 18th of October was 113,781 acres, which realised 150,616*l.*—an amount and acreage below the average of former years. The earnings of the Government railways—from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and from Adelaide to Gawler Town—amounted to 37,205*l.* in the first forty-one weeks of the present year, being an increase of 1,340*l.* as compared with the corresponding period of 1858. There are 254 permanent ecclesiastical buildings in the colony, besides 104 dwelling-houses and places temporarily used for religious worship; sittings are thus provided for 51,831 persons, and the average congregations are estimated at 41,000. The Wesleyan Methodists provided 16,261 sittings; the Church of England, 6,335 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 4,790 sittings; and the Congregationalists, 6,051 sittings. The remainder were supplied by other denominations, too numerous to particularise; but it may be added that the German Lutherans figure in the return to the extent of 5,164 sittings. The total number of children in the various schools in the colony maintained at the public expense was, in 1858, 8,237—viz., 4,395 boys, and 3,842 girls. The total number of schools was 182, and the amount of Government aid given was 11,329*l.* These figures exhibit an astonishing advance as compared with 1849, when there were only 27 schools with 848 scholars, and Government aid to the extent of 707*l.* There were besides 11,982 scholars in Sunday-schools in 1858, and 210 of those institutions were in existence, as compared with 45 schools and 2,563 scholars in 1849.

Literature.

History of the Old Covenant. Vol. III. From the German of J. H. KURTZ, D.D. Translated by JAMES MARTIN, B.A. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

The Words of the Risen Saviour; and Commentary on the Epistle of St. James. By RUDOLF STIER. Translated by Rev. W. B. POPE. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THE exposition of the "Words of the Lord Jesus" by Dr. Stier, has, more than any work hitherto translated from the German, taken its place here in England among standard biblical works. Not even Neander's "Life of Christ" can be said to have obtained such universal acceptance and popularity. The characteristics of the work are now well known,—not only to ministers and students, but also to many Sunday-school teachers, to whom some pastors have wisely introduced these volumes, as better for their personal culture, and better for the instruction of their senior scholars, than the books of Barnes, and Cobbin, and Campbell, whom unintelligent journals and petty magazines had taught them boundlessly to confide in;—so that it is happily unnecessary to describe the general features of this excellently rational, spiritual, and orthodox exposition. The volumes already given to the world by Messrs. Clark, contained a commentary on the Words of our Lord uttered during his earthly life and ministry, and in the forty days between his resurrection and ascension. But Stier considers that his larger work would be incomplete without the present supplement; in which he takes up the "essentially last words" of Jesus—the exalted Jesus, speaking from the heaven of his glory. "The words of the Lord Jesus from heaven," he says, "retain and exhibit their distinctive peculiarity in this, that the glorified bodily personality of the God-man is manifested, or gives itself expression, with the voice of the Individual I." He points out, however, the great difference between these self-announcements from heaven, and the self-manifestations of our Lord while in a state of humiliation, or only beginning to enter on his glory; and regards the former as furnishing the gradual transition to purely spiritual revelation. The only words of the glorified Saviour recorded in Scripture, were addressed to Peter, Paul, and John. "St. Peter retreats most into the background, with his single 'voice'; St. Paul receives the most direct and impressive manifestations; but St. John is favoured"—not merely with a direct personal and emphatically impressive appearance, but, much more is favoured—"with the profoundest and most far-reaching utterances which the Lord, who is the Spirit, had to say to the Churches, and is still ever saying to them by His servant, the bosom-disciple." We do not know anywhere a more spiritual or more suggestive interpretation of the passages in the Acts and the Revelation of St. John, pointed out by these words, than Stier here supplies; and we receive with grateful delight this completion of his great work—a work which, notwithstanding its faults of undue extension and dogmatism, is of unparalleled excellence in its own special field.

This volume of Stier is made up to the ordinary size of Messrs. Clark's issues, by the addition of a Commentary on the Epistle of James. This is practical, rather than critical; though unmistakably founded on accurate studies of the text. It consists of the condensed substance of a course of sermons on the epistle; and retains the

homiletical character. The epistle is one peculiarly susceptible of adequate treatment by this simple method; and scarcely a point could be selected, on which full justice is not done both to the thought of the writer and the universal bearings of his practical words.

The third volume of the noble and precious work of Kurtz, on the Old Covenant, treats of "the second step towards the development of the nation" of Israel,—the "historical ground-work, and circumstances connected with the giving of the Law." Its sections are three:—Israel in the Desert of Sinai, in the Desert of Paran, and in the Arboth Moab. It concludes with the Repetition and Enforcement of the Law, and the Death of Moses. It may be useful to add, with respect to the method of the work, that it first gives a narrative founded on the text of Scripture, critically studied; and then, to each paragraph of this general narration, adds dissertations in which critical, geographical, and historical illustrations, most complete and thorough in their character, mingle with the development of the moral and religious truth latent or expressed in the Scripture statements. The present volume covers most important ground, and discusses many difficult questions: but the candour, carefulness, and reverential spirit, and generally sound judgment of the author, will not be less apparent to an impartial reader, though of a most opposed school, than the learning and vast information that have supplied the bases of the work. One may differ from Kurtz on such matters as whether the book of Deuteronomy is—as Delitzsch and he maintain, (and as Dr. Davidson agreed with them in maintaining, in his volume of *Horne*),—more than any other portion of the Pentateuch the direct work of Moses;—or, whether the gods of the heathen have a real personal existence, being devils, with a sphere of activity and operation suited to their nature;—but on all more significant matters, essential to the true conception of Israel's development, and of the revelation of God in Israel, and of the relations of that development and revelation to the religious culture and progress of mankind at large, Dr. Kurtz will be found a wise teacher and a sound guide. We regard his work as one of the most valuable that Germany has lent to England,—and as the best aid, in its own department, to Old Testament studies, that is at the command of the student in either Germany or England.

The volumes we have now noticed complete the issue of Clark's Foreign Theological Library for the year 1859. We are greatly gratified to see it announced, that the publishers have in progress for the New Series now commenced, Dorner on the Person of Christ (long delayed, but now nearly ready for the press); Tholuck on John's Gospel, and on the Sermon on the Mount—from the last entirely new edition of the original; Kell's Biblical Antiquities; and Lange's Bible-Expositor,—a work of which they say, we have no doubt with perfect truth, that it may be expected to be "the leading feature of the Third Series, as Stier has been in the Second, and Olshausen in the First." Great things have been done for us by the publishers; and they now promise us not only a continuance of the noble past, but "greater accuracy" and "greater beauty" in the production of their volumes.

Beach Rambles, in Search of Seaside Pebbles and Crystals. By J. G. FRANCIS, B.A. London: Routledge and Co.

THE notion of "beach rambles" in the winter, may scarcely be pleasant to those who are chiefly accustomed to the seaside as the scene of an autumn holiday; but those who know and love the shore will be delighted at the thought of finding in Mr. Francis an intelligent guide to the winter's enjoyment of the beach. When the more delicate living things of the great deep cannot so readily be obtained, it is charming to be taken by the hand by a naturalist, who can say, Here is a new pleasure—and this rough wind and these surging waves are greatly in our favour in the ramble on which we will set out "in search of pebbles and crystals." And when the ramble is over, and the lapidary has been consulted about the treasures brought home, there will be a hundred questions in marine zoology, mineralogy, and fossil remains, started in quick succession, now by the rind, now by the interior of any pebble that is first to hand; and it will then be delightful to spend a long evening with the gossip and agreeable scientific friend, who can tell us all about the structure and history of the objects of our new interest. Or, if the seaside may not again yield its pleasures and studies to some of us, till the new year have worn onwards into summer, it will be a good and profitable preparation of ourselves for an additional occupation on the shore—if ignorant of the subject, and strangers to the amusement before—to read-up Mr. Francis's attractive little volume, while we bide our time for putting in practice its friendly suggestions. We have experienced the intense pleasure that may be given to beach rambles by the company of such portable books as Dr. Harvey's *Seaside Studies*, Dr. Landsborough's *British Seaweeds*, the same

author's *Ecophytes*, and Mr. Sowerby's *Popular Conchology*,—pleasures that those who have no pretensions to science may enjoy, and that may be shared with the ladies and the children; and, in future, when a pebbly beach courts our persevering footsteps, we shall add Mr. Francis's work to this little seaside library.

Though Dr. Mantell's "Thoughts on a Pebble" is a well-known book, it has hardly attempted to do for this branch of mineralogy that of which it is susceptible; and which, while shells and seaweeds are classified and figured, really ought to be done for such an interesting class of objects as our seaside pebbles. This volume is a popular attempt at "the grouping of many scattered facts and the methodizing of results"; and as it avoids merely technical language, while it also studies scientific accuracy, is well-fitted to begot general attention to the subject.

And what does our reader expect to find in the treatment of such a subject?—Does he know what a beach is?—or, what the true nature of a pebble is? No?—certainly few who rejoice on the shingle and the sand of our coasts, do know anything of either. Well then, if the present reader does not know—Mr. Francis will point out to him all that is peculiar in the aspect of a beach, and explain to him its origin:—then he will read to him the mystery of the pebble that is at his feet, and tell the relationships to "mother earth" of this wanderer by the sea. He will describe to him the contents of a good beach, and name according to their characteristic features our best English beaches:—and he will instruct him how to search, and how to identify what he finds. Meanwhile he will pick up a great deal of interesting information about the waters and the shore;—about the force of waves and their action on the coast,—about petrification, whether by substitution or transmutation—and about the origin and formation of gems. Then he will find his way into the heart of the subject, in its two branches of semi-pellucid pebbles, like the agate and the carnelian, and the fossil pebbles, or petrified organisms, such of Dr. Mantell's "choanite," and the globular sponges. And when he has himself been so lucky as to find a chalcedony or jasper, or an alcyonite, a ventriculite, or an *actinia* in flint, he will find his studies with Mr. Francis, if he has any brightness of imagination at all, will have prepared him to launch out on a great sea of poetry and speculation, over which, with a strange old-world light shining upon it, he will be borne by that mysterious little craft that he found stranded on the beach. There—we leave him to sail, "at his own sweet will," growing wise and happy, and learning to wonder and adore.

The volume has seven illustrative plates, with frontispiece and vignette,—all executed in the most beautiful manner, in chromo-lithography. Perhaps Mr. Francis has not done for his subject all that scientific persons might desire; but he has done nearly all that the popular reader could profit by;—and has written in a free and lively manner, that ought to commend him to the cordial appreciation and good-will of hundreds of dwellers and loiterers at the seaside.

SHORT NOTICES.

Peden the Prophet: A Tale of the Covenanters, founded on Fact. By Rev. A. M. BROWN, LL.D. (London: John Snow.) The subject of this story is an old one, but of inexhaustible interest: and after all the sketches and narratives that various hands have produced, this latest tale of the Covenanters will be admitted to be one of the most vivid and truthful pictures that has been given of the period and the men. It is, as the author says, at once "A Memoir, a Tale, and a History." The domestic and social, as well as the religious characteristics of the times, are fairly represented. The choice of a hero, in Alexander Peden—so far as his personal life binds together the incidents and scenes of the story—is an every-way good one. Opinion, on certain questions necessarily started in thoughtful minds by the Covenanter story, is scattered up and down the book, freely and plainly expressed, but with moderation of tone, and with charitable feeling.

—*David, King of Israel: Readings for the Young*, by JOSIAH WRIGHT, M.A. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—This book has sprung out of the daily Bible readings of a Grammar-school; and is therefore shaped by practical experience of what will interest the young and fix itself usefully on the mind. It is not a mere reiteration or expansion of the Bible narrative. It, rather, supposes the inspired story to be also in the reader's hands; and supplies explanation and illustration, drawn from the various historical and antiquarian works, as well as from more popular descriptive books, that have lately thrown light on the text of the Old Testament. These comments are formed into a continuous exposition, in which a suggestive interpretation and application of the moral of the history is satisfyingly present. Although such a work is of course founded on the study of materials supplied by others, it is an essentially original book that Mr. Wright has produced; and it is written in clear, elegant, and forcible language. As an educational work it has much value; and as a present will be prized by thoughtful young people, for whom it has, also, the attraction of six of Schnorr's interesting but most un-biblical illustrations—*The Poetical Works of Joseph Addison; Gay's Fables; and Somerville's Chase*. With Memoirs, &c., by GEORGE GILFILLAN. (Edinburgh: James Nichol.) Not a volume of much intrinsic interest; but a necessary volume to

the completeness of the "Library of British Poets." We approve the omission of Gay's miscellaneous poems; and the inclusion of Somerville and Addison. Mr. Gillman's Memoirs of these three poets are thoroughly good,—that of Addison one of his best. Next year, the publishers propose to issue *Chaucer*, with the text modernised so far as is practicable without injury to its integrity. This, if done as well as the Spenser, will be a public benefit; for Chaucer is not now a readable book to any but rather highly cultivated persons. — *The Hart and the Water-Brooks*; by Rev. J. R. MACDUFF. (London: Nisbet and Co.) Mr. Macduff is the author of several of the most popular and healthy modern works on experimental religion,—the "Morning and Night Watches," the "Memories of Bethany," "The Bow in the Cloud," and others. His characteristic excellencies distinguish his new work,—which combines heartiness and vigour with tenderness and pathos, and lively picturesque representation with sobriety of thought and true knowledge of the Scriptures and the human heart. This practical exposition of the forty-second Psalm—which he fancifully, but not inexpressively, calls, "the turtle-dove of the Psalms"—is treated as an epitome of the experiences and aspirations of those suffering from spiritual depression or desertion: and it is suited to impart strength and consolation to such solitary souls, and to bring the light of joy into their dark bosoms. — *The Higher Christian Life*: by Rev. W. E. BOARDMAN. Edited by the Author of "English Hearts and English Hands." (London: Nisbet and Co.)—A great subject!—and one which Mr. Boardman has treated in a manner that will not fully satisfy those who have thought much on it;—but with enough intelligence to meet the wants of those who simply desire impulses and examples, that may assist their personal progress beyond the first stages of spiritual experience. True, he has a chapter on "the Philosophy of the Facts;" but the real worth and power of the book are not in that chapter; but in the examples, from Luther to Havelock, with many of less note; and in the practical wisdom and intense earnestness with which these are employed, for the direction of sincere inquirers how to attain, and how to make progress in, the higher life. We do not, however, accept all the theology, implied rather than expressed, that the book contains. Miss Marsh's consent to edit the book is, at the same time, a guarantee for its evangelical character and its catholic spirit. That lady has titles to respect which hard work, as well as honest word, gives; and deserves thanks for what she has done for this little book, in prefacing it with facts and remarks on the present Revivals—though one may more readily yield one's soul to any moral impression she may be able to make by her eager and devout words, than adopt that precise view of the revivals, as a whole, to which she seems disposed.

Gleanings.

Mr. Walter Thornbury, for many years the art critic of the *Athenæum*, has resigned his post.

Mr. Spurgeon is shortly to visit Paris, and to preach several sermons in the American Chapel.

A violent hailstorm, accompanied by loud thunder and vivid lightning, passed over the town of Leicester about four o'clock on Friday afternoon.

It is said that there is now an arrear of 600 divorce cases, and 150 probate and administration cases, in the Court of Probate and Divorce.

Mr. Leigh Sotheby has in preparation "Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton."

The use of the decimal system, as regards measures of length, is to be obligatory in Portugal from the 1st January next.

In the fourth week of November last, 800,467 paupers were in receipt of relief in England and Wales. In the corresponding week of 1858, the number was 837,291.

A "Life of Amalie Sieveking," translated, with the author's sanction, by Miss Catherine Winkworth, is announced as forthcoming by Messrs. Longman and Co.

That worthy nobleman, Lord Ebury, is likened by a clerical correspondent of the *London Guardian*, to Ahab of old! His lordship's crime is that he advocates a revision of the Liturgy.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in a speech at the opening of the Bristol Scripture Readers' Society, said "he believed the time would come when they would have female Scripture-readers."

Mr. Charles Kean has in the press "Selections from the Plays of Shakspeare, especially adapted for Schools, Private Families, and Young People." The work will be in two small octavo volumes.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall announce for Jan. 15 a volume of "Old Leaves gathered from Household Words." The book is understood to be the joint production of Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. W. H. Wills.

SYMPATHY.—Our real sympathies are terribly confined to our own classes. I have known an individual moved almost to tears at the idea of a gentleman being reduced to live on 200*l.* a year, but who had not an emotion (though he may have had 5*s.*) to spare for a labourer living on 7*s.* a week. And I have known a lady with a smiling progeny of each sex, who could not conceive what female servants could possibly want with followers. — *Life and Books.*

Lord Normanby, who showed such Austrian sympathy when in Italy, has issued a pamphlet of fifty

pages, entitled "The Congress and the Cabinet." The noble lord is labouring under great dissatisfaction and distrust of the present Cabinet. He thinks the joint superintendence of foreign affairs by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell is a fatal arrangement; and he says he was induced to break silence by the notion entertained that Lord Palmerston would go to the Congress.

THE NEW YEAR.—This is a "bissexile" or leap-year, and next month there will accordingly be twenty-nine days instead of twenty-eight, as usual. There will be four Sundays after the Epiphany (Friday next); Lent will commence on the 22nd of February, and Easter-day will fall on Sunday, the 8th of April,—a fortnight earlier than last year. Whit Sunday will occur on the 27th of May, and Trinity on the 3rd of June. There will be twenty-five Sundays after the Trinity; Advent Sunday will recur on the 2nd of December, and Christmas-day will fall on a Tuesday, two days later (owing to leap-year) than this year; that is, according to the solar cycle, when the reckoning is by the days of the week exclusively.

A LIBERAL M.P. AND THE BISHOP.—A member of Parliament, who represents a flourishing northern borough, got himself into sad disgrace the other night at the mansion of an orthodox prelate. Being related by marriage to the bishop's good lady, our M.P. occasionally indulges in little personal freaks which give much pain and annoyance to his brother-in-law, and particularly so when the after-dinner bottle freely circulates. On the night in question, after a late dinner, to oblige him, extra wine was ordered, and being called upon for a toast, a gentleman present gave "Church and Queen." This, of course, was immediately drunk; but when the honours which accompanied it had quietly subsided, the hon. gentleman, with a countenance which indicated peculiar shrewdness, poured out another glass, and with an archness of look which meant mischief, he roared out: "Please to charge, gentlemen; bumpers, I insist upon bumpers. Gentlemen, Christians should be philanthropists; our right rev. chairman has given you one part of the nation, I beg leave to give the other; here's Prince Albert and the Dissenters." This, as might be expected, convulsed the company with laughter, the chairman alone excepted. He reddened, grew angry, and bounced out of the room, forgetting to furnish his guests with a farewell example either of Christian charity or courtesy. The offending M.P. has received an official notification, that in future his visits to his relations will gratify them the more as they become "few and far between." — *Court Circular.*

DIGESTIBILITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FLESH.—The flesh of young animals is tenderer than that of adults; and tenderness is one quality that favours digestibility. Nevertheless we shall err if, fixing our attention on this one quality, we assume that the flesh of young animals is always more digestible than that of adults; we shall find veal to be less so than beef, and chicken less so than beef. The reason given for the first of these exceptions is, that veal has less of the peculiar aroma developed in cooking; the reason given for the second is, that the texture of chicken is closer than that of beef, and, being closer, is less readily acted upon by the gastric juice. Every one knows that veal is not very digestible, and is always shunned by the dyspeptic. On the other hand, in spite of chicken being less digestible than beef, it is more suitable for a delicate stomach, and will be assimilated when beef, or other meat, would not remain in the stomach,—an example which shows us that even the rule of nutritive value, being determined in a great measure by digestibility, is not absolute; and which further shows how cautious we should be in relying upon general rules in cases so complex. The age of animals is very important. Thus the flesh of the kid is very agreeable; but as the kid approaches the adult period, there is so "pronounced" an odour developed from the hircine acid in its fat that the flesh becomes unpalatable. Whereas the ox and cow, fattened for two years after reaching full growth, have acquired the perfection of their aroma and flavour. The difference between lamb and mutton is very marked, especially in their fat, that of mutton containing more fatty acid, and being to many stomachs quite intolerable. — *Lewes's Philosophy of Common Life.*

Obituary.

DR. BEDDOME, OF ROMSEY.
(From the *Hants Independent*.)

We have this week the painful duty of referring to an event which has cast a deep gloom over our town and neighbourhood—we refer to the death of Dr. Beddome, a gentleman as much beloved and respected as any one in this neighbourhood, or perhaps, we may say, in the whole county. The columns of a newspaper are hardly a fit place to narrate at length the chief events of a long and useful life of no ordinary kind, and therefore we shall content ourselves with a short reference to this excellent man, who has now passed from among us. He had lived in Romsey more than fifty years, and during that long period, as time rolled on he was increasingly beloved, respected, and useful. He was privileged with the friendship and esteem of all classes, from our noble Premier, down to the needy who benefited by his gratuitous medical skill. He had been deacon of the Congregational church here for more than forty years, and the highest regard and esteem was extended towards him by all the clergy of the town and neighbourhood. In fact, it may be truly said of Dr. Beddome, "You had only to know him to love him." He attended a meeting of the managers and trustees of the Savings' Bank about a fortnight since, and this was the last day he was able to leave his residence. On the following day a severe

cold settled in his face, the effects of which increased very fearfully until erysipelas manifested itself, and, after an illness of about eight days, he breathed his last in a resigned and peaceful manner. It is felt in the town that his loss is irreparable, and from the highest to the lowest all very deeply and sincerely mourn that he has been removed from among us.

On Thursday the mortal remains of Dr. Beddome were interred in the little burying ground near the Abbey Chapel, where a family vault has long existed. The funeral, as far as invitations were concerned, was strictly private, but a great number of persons, unsolicited, attended, and joined in the procession, including Viscount Palmerston; Capt. Brown; the Vicar, the Rev. C. Avery Moore; the Mayor and Corporation; and the members of the church. The chapel in which the funeral service took place was hung around with black, and the pulpit was also covered with black. The procession moved away from the residence exactly at three o'clock. On arriving at the chapel the mournful service was conducted by the Rev. W. Crosbie, LL.B., the minister of the place, and, although the chapel was quite full, we never saw a funeral service performed in a more orderly and quiet manner. The service consisted of a short prayer, portions of Scripture being afterwards read; a short address was then given, and the service in the chapel was concluded by singing that beautiful hymn, commencing—

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb.

—The procession then moved to the graveyard nearly opposite the chapel, and a short prayer at the grave terminated these mournful proceedings. Such a testimony of public respect we never before witnessed to the memory of one of our townsmen, and from the Premier down to the peasant, all seemed to feel that they had bid farewell to an old and valued friend.

LORD HASTINGS.

Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, in the county of Norfolk, and of Seaton Delaval, in the county of Northumberland, died last week. The deceased nobleman was born in 1797; he was married to the daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, since deceased, and was summoned to the House of Peers in 1841. Lord Hastings was a Liberal in politics, but he was not very liberal in practice, as the following will testify:—"About three years since, Lord Hastings committed some men for taking rabbits on a piece of land near Holt, on which it was contended that the parties had certain rights. Some of the papers, and more especially the *Norfolk News*, took the matter up, and an article appearing which his lordship considered personally offensive; he proceeded to the office of the local journal with the view of inflicting condign punishment on the editor, Mr. J. H. Tillett, who is at present Mayor of Norwich. High words ensued, and at last Lord Hastings exclaimed, 'Why don't you fight, man?' at the same time holding up a redoubtable whip in a threatening manner. 'Fight,' returned the editor, producing some silver; 'why, I could get a man easily enough to thrash you for these two half-crowns.' An indictment was for this affair preferred against the noble Lord at the Norfolk Assizes, but the hearing of the case was postponed, and eventually the matter was hushed up in a Pickwickian kind of fashion."

A FRENCH CENTENARIAN.

M. David Harmand died on Christmas-day, at Montmartre, in the 109th year of his age. He served under Louis XV. and XVI. during the American war, and made the first campaigns of the French Republic. M. Harmand retained full possession of all his intellectual faculties to the last moment of his life.

BIRTHS.

WHISLEY.—Dec. 9, at Sittingbourne, the wife of Mr. Ambrose Whisley, of a son.

WILLIAMS.—Dec. 25, at Hillmorton-villas, Camden-road, Mrs. W. H. Williams, of a daughter.

KEMP.—Dec. 25, at Forest-hill, the wife of C. F. Kemp, Esq., of a daughter.

SMITH.—Dec. 26, the wife of the Rev. Hardwick Smith, B.A., of Maiden Newton, Dorset, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PERRY—DAVIES.—Dec. 10, at Ebenezer Chapel, Rheyal, by the Rev. O. Owens, Mr. Bennett Parry, of Glan-yr-Afon, to Mrs. Ann Davies, of Berthengam.

SEYMOUR—GORDON.—Dec. 20, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Walter Seymour, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Seymour, Esq., of Ballymore Castle, county Galway, to Belinda, only surviving child of the Rev. A. L. Gordon, Annerly Grove, Surrey.

WADDINGTON—BARRATT.—Dec. 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. J. Murrell, George, fourth son of Mr. J. Waddington, woolstapler, Leicester, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Barratt, Bulwick, Northamptonshire.

WAINWRIGHT—TYLER.—Dec. 26, at Bishop-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Johnson, Mr. William Wainwright, Watts' Causeway, to Miss Martha Tyler, Welford-road, Leicester.

MALLET—GOWING.—Dec. 26, at the Old Meeting, by the Rev. J. Hallett, Mr. J. Mallett, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Gowing, Baptist minister, Norwich.

ANDREWS—BIRD.—Dec. 26, at the Independent Chapel, Thelfield, Herts, by the Rev. D. Davies, B.A., Joseph Weston Andrews, of Buckland, to Elizabeth Bird, the fifth daughter of the late Mr. Edward Rant Bird, of Thelfield.

SMITH—MARTIN.—Dec. 27, at Eccleston Chapel, St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, brother of the bride, Mr. Henry Nelson Smith, of Manchester, to Miss Rachel Martin.

WILSON—RAYWOOD.—Dec. 27, at the Congregational Church, Barnsley, Mr. F. Wilson, Scarbro', to Miss Raywood, Regent-street, Barnsley.

ANDREWS—WHITE.—Dec. 27, at St. Thomas's Church, Winchester, by the Rev. C. Bowen, Albin, youngest son of the late Alderman Richard Andrews, Southampton, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. White, of the George Hotel, Winchester.

HARVEY—HYSLOP.—Dec. 27, at Albion Chapel, Southampton, Mr. Edward Harvey, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Andrew Hyslop.

GRANT—COCHRANE.—Dec. 28, at the First Presbyterian Church, Coleraine, by the Rev. William Richey, Mr. Peter Drummond Grant, Stirling, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Cochrane, Esq., Coleraine.

DAVIES—DAVIES.—Dec. 29, at Bethesda Chapel, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. George H. Davies, of Andover, the Rev. Thomas Davies, President of Haverfordwest College, to Emma Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Davies, Baptist minister of Canterbury.

PRENTICE—WHITBY.—Dec. 29, at Camberwell-green Chapel, by the Rev. John Burnet, Oliver Prentice, Esq., of Ipswich, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Whitby, Esq., Addington-place, Camberwell.

PURSER—WALCOT.—Dec. 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Lake-street, Leighton Buzzard, by the Rev. G. V. Barker, of Ebenezer Chapel, Mr. John Purser, to Emily, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. B. Walcot, late of Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

HUGHES-EVANS.—Dec. 31, at Ebenezer Chapel, Rhesyal, by the Rev. O. Owens, Mr. Robert Hughes, of Rhesyal, to Miss Ann Evans, of Berthengron.

WILLIAMS-DAVIES.—Dec. 31, at Ebenezer Chapel, Rhesyal, by the Rev. O. Owens, Mr. Joseph Williams, of Garredwen, to Mrs. Hannah Davies, of Tynewydd.

EDGAR-PRITCHARD.—Dec. 31, at St. Mary's, Putney, J. Haythorne Edgar, Esq., to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark.

LUCAS-JAMES.—Jan. 1, at South-street Chapel, Exeter, by the Rev. Stewart Williamson, Mr. William Lucas, to Miss Susannah James.

DEATHS.

INGLIS.—Oct. 3, at Iron Barks, near Sydney, Australia, James George, eldest son of Mr. James Inglis, Secretary of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

BUGBY.—Dec. 18, at his residence, South-place, Camberwell, New-road, Henry Bugby, Esq., in the forty-fifth year of his age, after a long and severe illness, deeply lamented.

WRIGHT.—Dec. 21, at the residence of his sister, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Edward Richard Wright, Esq., comedian.

DANIELS.—On or about Dec. 21, Emanuel Daniels, eighth son of the late Moses Daniels, aged forty; and Catherine Sophia, his wife, aged thirty-seven, with their five children, Emanuel Henry, aged twelve; Arthur Theophilus, aged ten; Sophia Elizabeth Lucy, aged eight; Edmund Currie, aged seven; and William Hawes, aged six—passengers on board the Blervie Castle, bound for Adelaide, S.A., lost in the Channel. The entire family perished.

WILKINSON.—Dec. 23, at Harperley-park, Durham, George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq., many years Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the first judge of the County Courts of Northumberland, aged sixty-nine.

BIRKETT.—Dec. 26, at the Terrace, Upper Clapton, Daniel Birkett, Esq., aged eighty-two.

BEDDOME.—Dec. 26, after a short illness, at Romsey, where he had practised for fifty years, John Reynolds Beddome, Esq., M.D., universally respected.

HASTINGS.—Dec. 27, the Right Hon. Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, and of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.

MACAULAY.—Dec. 28, at his residence, Holly-lodge, Campden-hill, the Right Hon. Lord Macaulay, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

BENSON.—Dec. 28, at Ringwood, Hants, Mary, widow of the late Mr. George Benson, aged ninety-four.

MACKAY.—Dec. 28, Rosa Henriette, wife of Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D.

EASTY.—Dec. 29, at Ipswich, Mr. Nathaniel Easty, formerly of Upper Thames-street, aged sixty-three.

WILSON.—Dec. 30, at 20, Montague-place, Russell-square, the Rev. William Carus Wilson, aged sixty-eight, six weeks after the death of his wife.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufactures stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

ONE OF THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE PRESENT AGE is the increasing diffusion of a love for the fine arts among all classes of the English nation, not only in painting and statuary, but in all branches of ornamentation. There is a constant demand for cheapness, elegance, and good taste. Few manufacturers of the present time have contributed more towards this result than the well-known firm of Messrs. Parkins and Gotto, 34 and 35, Oxford-street, London. In walking round their spacious and well-filled showrooms, no one can fail to remark the immense variety of really useful and elegant articles, particularly adapted for Christmas and New Year's Presents. We would direct special attention to the superior specimens of mediæval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper books, and to the mountings for Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of Morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. Here are also beautiful specimens of papier maché, pearl, and tortoise-shell goods in the greatest possible variety, and at prices to suit every pocket. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that almost every article in their extensive stock is of British manufacture.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—WINTER AFFECTIONS.—At this season these pills will be found most efficacious in strengthening debilitated constitutions, and removing all taints from the system. A fair trial should be given to these admirable pills by persons of a nervous habit, who usually suffer much from disordered digestion, and by all afflicted with bilious complaints, aqueous stomach, or torpid kidneys. Holloway's Pills are also wonderfully efficacious in coughs, colds, asthma, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart, all of which they immediately relieve and, when properly taken, generally cure. The remedial power of these pills is not superficial or temporary, but complete and permanent. They possess the inestimable merit of never doing harm to the feeblest frame.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for tw stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The market was firm on Saturday, with a slight improvement. The arrival of between 600,000 and 700,000 in specie from Australia, the West Indies, and elsewhere, and the prospect of a full supply of money from the approaching dividends, caused the public to continue to make investments. The market yesterday was still firm, even under a fresh telegram of another considerable fall in French Rentes. To-day, business is quiet. The English Stock Market is firm at previous quotations, Consols being 95½ 95½ for Account, and 95½ 95½ for February. The New Threes and Reduced are 95½ 96; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem.; India Debentures, 98½ 99; ditto Bonds, 7s. prem.; ditto New Loan, 104½; ditto Five per Cent. Enforced Paper, 96½; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½.

Owing to the commercial engagements due to-morrow, the 4th of the month, the demand for discount accommodation continues active, but the applications are scarcely so numerous as they were at the close of last week, when more than usual pressure was experienced.

Bankers and brokers are asking full rates for the negotiation of mercantile paper. First-class bills, however, are still discounted at 2½ per cent., the Bank minimum.

Increased animation is apparent in the Foreign Stock Market, and prices are firm.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company's shares are 1½ 1½ pm.; ditto Universal, ½ dis. to ½ pm.; and the San Paulo Railway, par to ½ pm. Numerous applications have been made for shares in the New Bank of Turkey, and they are quoted ½ to 1 prem. The New Canadian Loan is quoted 97½ 99½.

A moderate amount of business has been done in the Railway Share Market, and prices have varied to the extent of about ½ to ¾ per cent. East Anglian have declined to 14½; Eastern Counties, 58½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, to 100½. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 39½ 39½. Midlands to 110, and North Eastern, Berwick, to 95 and 96½. Great Westerns advanced to 70½. North Westerns to 99½ 99½. South Easterns to 85½; and Stockton and Darlington to 36½. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings were dull.

Joint-stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are dealt in to a limited extent, at about former rates. Bank of Egypt, 23½. Oriental Bank, 40. London and County, 32½; and Ottoman Bank, 17½. Canada Land improved to 121½ 122; and Royal Mail Steam to 53.

The range of Consols during the past month has been unusually limited, not having exceeded ½ per cent., and the result of the general operations has been a rise of a half per cent. In railway shares the fluctuations have been rather greater, and the average advance established has been between 2 and 3 per cent. On the Paris Bourse during the month there has been an improvement of only an eighth.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,609,455	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	8,439,900
		Gold Bullion	16,134,455
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,609,455		£30,609,455

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,925,157
Reserve	3,156,573	Other Securities	19,907,580
Public Deposits	2,804,730	Notes	9,780,980
Other Deposits	13,071,410	Gold & Silver Coin	675,509
Seven Day and other	703,603		
Bills	703,603		
	£41,289,816		£41,289,816

Dec 29, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 30, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

LEVETT, W., Union-street, Southwark, and Blackfriars-road, patent wadding manufacturer, January 13, February 10.

BIGGLESWORTH, T., Hereford, grocer, January 12, February 9.

ASTON, T., Willenhall, engineer, January 11 and 30.

PRICE, C., Wolverhampton, butcher, January 11 and 30.

ELLIS, G., Sheffield, baker, January 14, February 11.

Tuesday, January 3, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

TILLEY, J., St. Andrew's-road, Horse-monger-lane, Southwark, licensed victualler, January 11, February 15.

BARTERS, G., Hatcham, Surrey, starch manufacturer, January 12, February 17.

RICHARDS, D., Tredgar, Monmouthshire, January 13, February 14.

SULLY, G., Cardiff, shipowner, January 16, February 14.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 2.

The foreign supplies last week were wheat—930 quarters from Rostock, 475 quarters Denmark; 420 quarters Rotterdam, 1,650 quarters France. Barley—800 quarters from Gluckstadt, 1,600 quarters Nantes, 3,000 quarters Leghorn, 11,850 quarters Odessa, 3,326 quarters Brazil. Oats—810 quarters from Sweden, 560 quarters France, 3,200 quarters Leghorn, 12,400 quarters Odessa. Flour—1,474 barrels from New York, 150 sacks Bremen, 290 sacks Dunkirk. The quantity of English wheat offering this morning was moderate, and the greater part being damp and much out of condition, there was very little inclination to buy; but finest dry qualities were fully as dear, though the inquiry was limited. There was not much doing in foreign, the sales being in retail, though quite as high as last week. Flour slow sale, and Norfolk held at 31s. Barley dull, and inferior grinding the turn cheaper. Beans and peas without material alteration. The supply of oats was short, and needy buyers had to pay extreme prices. Linseed and cakes fully as dear. The weather is extremely mild and damp, with south-westerly wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat		Dantzic	52 to 56
Essex and Kent, Red	43 to 46	Konigsberg, Red	46 to 52
Ditto White	44 to 52	Pomeranian, Red	46 to 52
Line, Norfolk, and		Rostock	46 to 52
Yorkshire Red	37 to 46	Danish and Holstein	44 to 46
Scotch	—	East Friesland	42 to 44
Rye	32 to 34	Petersburg	42 to 46
Barley, malted	40 to 45	Riga and Archangel	—
Distilling	28 to 32	Polish Odessa	42 to 44
Malt (pale)	64 to 68	Marianopol	41 to 48
Beans, mazagan	34 to 42	Taganrog	—
Ticks	36 to 42	Egyptian	31 to 36
Harrow	37 to 40	American (U.S.)	46 to 50
Pigeon	48 to 50	Barley, Pomeranian	28 to 41
Peas, White	38 to 42	Konigsberg	—
Grey	38 to 40	Danish	28 to 31
Maple	38 to 40	East Friesland	25 to 27
Boilers	36 to 41	Egyptian	24 to 27
Tares (English new)	—	Odessa	25 to 27
Foreign	—	Beau—	
Oats (English new)	23 to 26	Horse	36 to 40
Flour, town made, per		Pigeon	40 to 42
Sack of 280 lbs	42 to 43	Egyptian	36 to 38
Linseed, English	—	Peas, White	36 to 38
Baltic	40 to 46	Oats—	
Black Sea	40 to 46	Dutch	18 to 19
Hempseed	30 to 34	Jahde	18 to 19
Canaryseed	50 to 55	Danish	16 to 17
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish, Yellow feed	19 to 21
112 lbs. English	—	Swedish	21 to 24
German	—	Petersburg	20 to 23
French	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	
American	—	New York	23 to 26
Linseed Cakes, 12 10s to 13 0s		Spanish, per sack	—
Rape Cakes, 4 10s to 5 0s per ton		Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 to 35
Rapeseed, 25 0s to 26 0s per last			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolitan area, are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 5½d.

BUTCHERY MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 2.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was limited, and its general quality was but middling. Even for the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer this morning was only moderate; but there were some very useful breaks on sale. The attendance of butchers was tolerably numerous, and the beef trade ruled steady, at, in some instances, an improvement in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. the best Scotch and crosses having realised 5s per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Lancashire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,250 shorthorns and crosses; from Norfolk and other parts of England, 900 Scots, crosses, &c.; from Scotland, 270 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 90 oxen and heifers. The supply of nearly all breeds of sheep was limited. Generally speaking, the mutton trade ruled firm, at extreme rates, and the best old Down produced 5d 6d per 8lbs. There were a few Dorset lambs on offer. Calves, the supply of which was only moderate, were in fair request, at full prices. Prime small pigs sold steadily; other kinds of pork slowly, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	to 3	8
Second quality	3	10	4	4
Prime large oxen	4	6	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	4	0
Second quality	4	2	4	6
Prime Southdown	5	2	5	6
Lge. coarse calves	4	2	4	8
Prime small	4	10	5	2
Large hogs	3	6	3	10
Neatm. porkers	4	0	4	10

Lambs 6s 6d to 6s 8d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 25s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 2.

The supplies of meat here to-day are only moderate. For prime beef and mutton, the demand rules steady, at very full prices. Otherwise, the trade is inactive, at about previous rates.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2	8	to 2	10
Middling ditto	3	0	3	4
Prime large do.	3	6	4	0
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4
Large pork	5	6	4	2
	5	8	4	4
	5	8	4	4

Lamb, 6s 6d to 6s 8d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 2.—The arrivals of potatoes since Monday last, coastwise and by railway, have been very moderate, and the demand rules steady.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Jan. 2.

TEA.—The market continues exceedingly firm, and the few sales effected in the private market have been at full rates.

SUGAR.—The transactions have not been large, but the quotations have been maintained. In the refined market, dried goods continue in steady request, at fair prices.

COFFEE.—Moderate sales have been effected in the private market, at about previous values.

RICE.—There has been a fair demand for the inferior descriptions of East India. No change, however, has taken place in quotations.

SALTSTICK.—The market has been rather dull, but quotations for the superior descriptions continue firm.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,113 firkins butter, and 1,725 hales bacon, and from foreign ports 8,754 casks butter. The demand for Irish butter, as usual at this period of the year, was but limited last week. However, holders are very firm; and any sales effected were at full rates. A better trade is anticipated after the holidays. Best Dutch declined to 11½d, principally owing to the middling quality. The bacon market ruled quiet, but firm, with little or no change in prices.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 2.—Market heavy, at the rates of Friday's sale. Hutton's, 19s 6d; 8. Hutton's, 19s 6d; Brad-dyll's, 18s 6d; Bell's, 17s; Northumberland, 16s; Tees, 16s; Hartley's, 15s 3d; Hollywell, 14s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 39; left from last day, 11—Total, 50.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 31.—Trade still continues tolerably brisk. Fine apples and grapes still maintain the prices quoted in last report. Apples and good dessert pears are scarce, and very dear. Oranges are improving both in quantity and quality. Good coals are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Chestnuts are plentiful. The supply of vegetables is limited, and prices are in consequence high. Asparagus, rhubarb, sea-kale, savoy, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, may also be obtained. Broccoli and parsley are scarce. Potatoes realise from 4s to 8s per cwt. Mushrooms can still be had. Cucumbers are very dear. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 2.—The operations on our market, during the past week, have been somewhat limited, owing to the period of the year, and the scarcity of fine samples. In the few sales effected, recent rates have been fully supported. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 30 hales from Gluckstadt.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 2.—During the past ten days there has been nothing passing in seeds, but to-day there was a disposition for business, but still without resulting in any trade of importance; but where sales were made, full prices were obtained. A few samples of the new crop of English red cloverseed were shown this morning, of very various qualities, and having a difference in value of from 10s to 15s. White cloverseed remains unchanged. Trefoils were more inquired for, at full prices. Canaryseed, with moderate supply, met no demand, and was noted 2s to 3s lower.

OILS, Monday, Jan. 2.—Lined oil sells steadily at 27s 6d to 27s 9d per cwt. Fine palm is held at 45s 6d; cocoanut, 41s to 43s; olive, Gallipoli, 56s 10d to 57s; pale seed, 32½; cod, 31½; and best sperm, 93½. All other oils are inactive, but not cheaper. Spirits of turpentine, 35s 6d to 36s 6d per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Dec. 31.—We have to report a slow inquiry for most kinds of flax at late current rates. Hemp is held at full prices, but the business doing is very moderate. Jute and coir goods are unaltered in value.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 2.—Since our last report, there has been a moderate demand for deep-grown wools, chiefly for home use, at full prices. In short wools, however, the transactions have continued limited. For export to the continent, scarcely any sales have taken place. The supply of wools on offer is limited.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 2.—Since our last report, there has been more business doing in this market, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 57s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery very little is doing. Town tallow, 57s net cash.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	19599	15961	31340	31905	44453
	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d
Price of Yellow Chaffle	to	to	to	to	to
	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Delivery last Week	1072	1521	1935	1464	1481
Ditto from the 1st of June	77957	77308	67918	66153	69667
Arrived last Week	1638	238	28	333	327
Ditto from the 1st of June	59734	79292	85176	86481	81350
Price of Town Tallow	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d	6s 1d 53s 3d

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"The kisses of a thousand flowers,
Stolen from them while they sleep."
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Messrs. J. B. White, & Co. . . 25 0 0	Mr. J. Curling . . . 2 0 0
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The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly prevented against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

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Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

INTERESTING TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOUR OF

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. T. J. Davis, Chemist, Rhosmaen-street, Llandilo, Dec. 16th, 1859.—"Gentlemen,—I send you the enclosed testimonial, which you can depend upon. Mr. Jenkins is well known as a Minister of the Gospel throughout the principality for thirty years. I sell more of Dr. Locock's Wafers than any other Patent Medicine.—Truly yours, T. J. Davis."

"Marry's Cottage, near Llandilo, Dec. 16th, 1859.—Sir,—I have been for fifteen months afflicted with confirmed asthma, attended with violent coughing. I have tried nearly all supposed remedies without any relief; but, providentially, I am happy to inform you that I was considerably relieved by taking two boxes of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. You can make this public.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, William Jenkins, Calvinistic Methodist Minister.—To Mr. T. J. Davis, Chemist, Llandilo."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. They have a pleasant taste. Sold by all Druggists.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.

Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.
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Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproachful to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe the Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

"Dawlish, January 14, 1858.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please, if worth your while.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"ABRAHAM TURNER.

"To Mr. Keating." Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

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Colonial Brandy, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon.
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A VACANCY having occurred by the resignation of one of your DIRECTORS, allow me to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat. The Election will take place on TUESDAY, February 28, 1860.

Prior to the establishment of your Institution, I was among the few persons who met for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a Life Assurance Company on the mutual principle. At that time I was too much occupied in business pursuits to take an active share in the direction of your affairs.

I am well known to many of the Members, and, as one of your Auditors from the establishment of your Company in 1847, my name must be familiar to all. I have watched with great satisfaction the rapid progress of our Company until the present time, when its income exceeds Sixty Thousand Pounds per annum, with a constituency of some eight thousand members.

If you should do me the honour of electing me a Director, you may depend on my best exertions to extend the operations of so valuable an Institution.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
King Edward's-road, Hackney. G. W. BURGE.

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December, 1859.

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Shippers to hot climates will find the above stock unequalled. Every article is warranted. Marked the lowest price in plain figures. Exchanged or money returned if not approved of. Carriage paid to any railway station in the kingdom. No charge for packing or the use of cases.

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